

VOCABULARIUM LATIALE:

OR, A

Latin Vocabulary.

IN TWO PARTS.

The FIRST being a Collection of the most usual and easy *Latin* Words, whether *Primitive* or *Derivative*, with their Signification in *English*;

After the ORDER of the

Eight Parts of SPEECH:

GIVING

A Specimen of each, and most naturally shewing the *Gender*, *Increase*, *Declension* and *Motion* of Nouns and Pronouns; with the *Conjugation*, *Preterperfect Tense*, and *Supine* of Verbs, both *Simple* and *Compound*.

The SECOND shewing the Variation and Declining of all the *Declinable* Parts, both *Regular* and *Irregular*.

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The FOURTEENTH EDITION, carefully Corrected.

L O N D O N:

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M DCC XCI.

THE P R E F A C E.

THE Design of this Collection is to furnish Children with a competent Stock of Latin Words, of the most ordinary and common Use, and to assist them in the Declining of all the Varieties of Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs. Perhaps here are the fewest Words that appear in any Work of this Kind; and for that Reason, I suppose it likely to be the more useful and acceptable in the World, since the great Length of our common Vocabularies (as well as the confused Mixture of Genders, Declensions, and Conjugations) is found too often to discourage both the Master from Teaching, and the Scholar from learning them, with any tolerable Pleasure or Patience.

And as for the Method in which the Words are placed, I think, I have such a worthy Precedent as none need be ashamed to follow, viz. the Learned Dr. Goad, in his **LATIN PRIMITIVES**, which is the best Collection of this Kind that I have seen extant. But I must confess, I took no Regard, whether the Words were Primitive or Derivatives, if I found them of common Use, since a very great Part of the Primitives, as well as Derivatives, is seldom or never met with in the reading of Classics, or useful to the common Exercises of School Boys.

But I have endeavoured strictly to shew both the Gender and Declension of every Noun, as also the Kind, Conjugation, Preterperfect Tense, and Supine, of the Verbs, under their several Ranks; to which latter, I have annexed their Compounds, if not all, yet the most usual, and especially such as vary from the Simples, in the Method of the Oxford Annotators, which I compared and found most agreeable to such Grammarians of Note as I had by me. And I promise myself, that this Method, well followed, will make the Grammar Rules much more easy to the Learner afterwards. 'Twill certainly so rivet the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines in his Memory, that the Rules of As in Præsenti will be in a manner useless, many considerable Errors of them being hereby prevented, and their Defects supplied.

And though this Vocabulary may light in the hands of some that have a Prejudice or Aversion to the Trouble of committing single Words to Memory, and so slight the former Part of it as less useful, yet, I hope, none of our Profession will wrong their Judgment so much as to object against the Necessity of Declining all Words in the fullest Manner, or to say, that a Method can be contrived too plain and expeditiously for young

young Beginners in the Latin Tongue. And this is the Design of the latter Part of this Book, and the only Reason why it was put by itself, with References where to find Variety of Examples in the former Part, which cannot but be very beneficial, even to those who do not take the Pains to learn them by heart.

And for Confirmation of my Opinion in this, I appeal to the Preface of our common Grammar, where, in the Seventh Paragraph, (too long to insert here, but worthy to be a standnig Rule to all Teachers of the Latin Tongue) the Author recommends the Multitude of Examples; withal advising, that the easiest and most common (of which the former Part of this Book consists) be taken first, and that they be varied and declined in all Forms; and, in a Word, he esteems it not fit that a Child should be put forward, till he be absolute Master of what is explained, supplied, and made easy for him, in the latter Part of this Vocabulary. And it is a comfortable Consideration, that this excellent Method of grounding a Latinist both is and has been for many Years used in all Schools of Note at Home, as well as it is generally beyond Sea. And they that have followed it will readily testify and recommend the Advantages of it, from the good Success of their own Labours.

I shall only add a Caution or two, necessary to be minded in the Use of this Book, and I have done.

When any Latin Word is distinguished by the Italian Character, I will signify it to be obsolete, or very rarely used.

If no Supine, or Termination of a Supine, be set after a Preterperfect Tense, 'tis because 'tis wanting.

When the Terminations are set after any Simple, to denote the Preterperfect Tense and Supine, and no such Termination is placed after its Compounds, which always follows in a small Letter, take it for granted, that they are to be formed as their Simple Verb aforegoing.

Some few Abbreviations and Letters are used for whole Words; but they are so plain to any Master, that I may spare the Trouble of explaining them.

Lastly, in the Formation of Verbs, I thought it best for the Learner to have only one or two of the Prime Significations of the Tenses in English, and to learn the Elegant Varieties of each Tense more fully afterwards, at their first Entrance upon Translating into Latin.

For which Purpose, there are many good Helps provided in the Authors, that furnish us with such Examples; particularly in Walker's and Leeds's; which the Learned know to be none of the worst of their Kind, though much disused in Schools of later Years, for Reasons best known among themselves.

Vocabularium Latiale :

OR,

A Vocabulary of the most *Usual* Latin Words,
methodically ranked according to the *Order*
of the *Eight Parts of Speech*.

CHAP I.

Substantives of the First Declension.

I. Masculines.

COmēta-æ, a blazing star
Laniſta, a fencer
Lixa, a scullion
Nauta, a sailor
Papa, a pope
Poēta, a poet
Rabŭla, a wrangler
Satrāpa, a peer
Scriba, a writer
Scurra, a buffoon

II. Feminines.

Acicŭla, a pin
Ala, a wing
Anima, a soul
Anſa, a handle
Aqua, water
Aquila, an eagle
Ara, an altar
Aranca, a spider

Arca, a chest	
Area, a court yard	20
Arēna, sand	
Avia, a grandmother	
Aula, a [prince's] court	
Aura, a gale	
5 Bacca, a berry	25
Balæna, a whale	
Barba, a beard	
Bestia, a beast	
Brasſica, a cabbage	
10 Bruma, winter	30
Buccina, a trumpet	
Bulla, a bubble	
Camēra, a chamber	
Casa, a cottage	
atēna, a chain	35
Cauda, a tail	
15 Cauſa, a cause	
Cepa, an onion	
Cera, wax	
Charta, paper	40
Chorda,	

Cherda, *a bow string*
 Cithăra, *a harp*
 Clava, *a club*
 Cœna, *a supper*
 Columba, *a pigeon*
 Coma, *a lock of hair*
 Copia, *plenty*
 Coſta, *a rib*
 Crapŭla, *a surfeit*
 Crēpida, *a slipper*
 Crēta, *chalk*
 Crumēna, *a purse*
 Culīna, *a kitchen*
 Culpa, *a fault*
 Cura, *care*
 Curia, *a court [of law]*
 Cymba, *a boat*
 Domīna, *a lady*
 Faba, *a bean*
 Fabŭla, *a tale*
 Fama, *a report*
 Fenestra, *a window*
 Fiſtŭla, *a pipe*
 Flamma, *a flame*
 Forma, *a shape*
 Fossa, *a ditch*
 Funda, *a sling*
 Furca, *a fork*
 Gemma, *a jewel*
 Gena, *a cheek*
 Gleba, *a clod*
 Gloria, *glory*
 Gluma, *a husk*
 Gula, *a throat*
 Gutta, *a drop*
 Hasta, *a spear*
 Hedēra, *ivy*
 Herba, *a herb*
 Hora, *a hour*
 Janua, *a gate*
 Ira, *anger*
 Juba, *a mane*
 Lacryma, *a tear*
 Lana, *wool*

Lappa, *a bur* 85
 Libra, *a pound*
 Lima, *a file*
 Linea, *a line*
 45 Lingua, *a tongue*
 Litēra, *a letter* 90
 Lucerna, *a candle*
 Lyra, *a harp*
 Machīna, *an engine*
 50 Macŭla, *a blot*
 Mala, *the cheek bone* 95
 Mamma, *the teat*
 Mappa, *a napkin*
 Massa, *a lump*
 55 Menſa, *a table*
 Mica, *a crumb* 100
 Mola, *a mill*
 Muſca, *a fly*
 Natūra, *nature*
 60 Nebŭla, *a miſt*
 Norma, *a ruler* 105
 Nota, *a mark*
 Novacŭla, *a razor*
 Ocrēa, *a boot*
 65 Offa, *a gobbet*
 Officīna, *a ſhop* 110
 Olla, *a pot*
 Opēra, *labour*
 Ora, *a border*
 70 Pagīna, *a page*
 Patīna, *a platter* 115
 Pecunia, *money*
 Penna, *a quill*
 Pera, *a ſatchel*
 75 Pila, *a ball*
 Placenta, *a cake* 120
 Plaga, *a ſtroke*
 Planta, *a plant*
 Platēa, *a ſtreet*
 80 Pluma, *a feather*
 Pœna, *punishment* 125
 Pompa, *a ſtately ſhow*
 Porta, *a [city] gate*
 Præda, *a prey* Puella,

Puella, <i>a girl</i>		Toga, <i>a gown</i>	160
Rana, <i>a frog</i>	130	Tuba, <i>a trumpet</i>	
Regūla, <i>a rule</i>		Tunica, <i>a coat</i>	
Rima, <i>a chink</i>		Turba, <i>a rout</i>	
Rixa, <i>a quarrel</i>		Turma, <i>a troop</i>	
Rosa, <i>a rose</i>		Vacca, <i>a cow</i>	165
Rota, <i>a wheel</i>	135	Vagina, <i>a scabbard</i>	
Ruga, <i>a wrinkle</i>		Vena, <i>a vein</i>	
Sagitta, <i>an arrow</i>		Venia, <i>pardon</i>	
Scala, <i>a ladder</i>		Vesica, <i>a bladder</i>	
Scheda, <i>a sheet</i>		Vespa, <i>a wasp</i>	170
Schola, <i>a school</i>	140	Vetula, <i>an old woman</i>	
Sella, <i>a bench</i>		Via, <i>a way</i>	
Semita, <i>a path</i>		Vidua, <i>a widow</i>	
Sera, <i>a lock</i>		Villa, <i>a country house</i>	
Serra, <i>a saw</i>		Viola, <i>a violet</i>	175
Seta, <i>a bristle</i>	145	Virga, <i>a twig</i>	
Situla, <i>a bucket</i>		Vita, <i>life</i>	
Spica, <i>an ear of corn</i>		Ulna, <i>an ell</i>	
Sporta, <i>a basket</i>		Umbra, <i>a shadow</i>	
Stella, <i>a star</i>		Urna, <i>a pitcher</i>	180
Stilla, <i>a drop</i>	150	Urtica, <i>a nettle</i>	
Sylva, <i>a wood</i>		Uva, <i>a grape</i>	
Tabula, <i>a plank</i>			
Teda, <i>a torch</i>			
Tegula, <i>a tile</i>			
Tela, <i>a web</i>	155	Advēna, <i>a stranger</i>	
Terra, <i>land</i>		Dama, <i>a buck or doe</i>	
Tersera, <i>a dye</i>		Incōla, <i>an inhabitant</i>	185
Testa, <i>a shell</i>		Talpa, <i>a mole</i>	
Tibia, <i>a pipe</i>		Verna, <i>a slave</i>	

III. Commons.

155	Advēna, <i>a stranger</i>	
	Dama, <i>a buck or doe</i>	
	Incōla, <i>an inhabitant</i>	185
	Talpa, <i>a mole</i>	
	Verna, <i>a slave</i>	

C H A P. II.

Substantives of the Second Declension.

I. Masculines in us.

Agnus-i, *a lamb*
 Angēlus, *an angel*
 Angulus, *a corner*
 Animus, *a mind*
 Annulus, *a ring*
 Annus, *a year*

Afsinus, *an ass*
 Avus, *a grandfather*
 Baculus, *a stick*
 Cadus, *a barrel*
 Calamus, *a reed*
 Calceus, *a shoe*
 5 Caminus, *a chimney*
 Campus, *a [plain] field*

10

Can.

Cantharus, a jug
 Carrus, a cart
 Caseus, cheese
 Cervus, a stag
 Chorus, a choir
 Cibus, meat
 Circulus, a circle
 Clavus, a nail
 Clypeus, a buckler
 Coquus, a cook
 Corvus, a raven
 Cumulus, an heap
 Cuneus, a wedge
 Cyathus, a cup
 Cygnus, a swan
 Denarius, a penny
 Deus, God
 Diabolus, a devil
 Digitus, a finger
 Discipulus, a scholar
 Discus, a dish; a coin
 Dolus, deceit
 Dominus, a lord
 Dumus, a bush
 Equus, a horse
 Famulus, a waiting man
 Favus, a honey comb
 Filius, a son
 Fumus, smoke
 Fungus, a mushroom
 Furnus, an oven
 Fusus, a spindle
 Galerus, a hat
 Gallus, a cock
 Gladius, a sword
 Graculus, a crow
 Hamus, a hook
 Herus, a master
 Hircus, a goat
 Hædus, a kid
 Hortulanus, a gardener
 Hortus, a garden
 Humerus, a shoulder
 Laqueus, a snare

15	Lectus, a bed	
	Lupus, a wolf	60
	Malleus, a hammer	
	Maritus, a husband	
	Mendicus, a beggar	
20	Milvus, a kite	
	Modius, a bushel	65
	Modus, a manner	
	Morbus, a disease	
	Mulus, a mule	
25	Mundus, the world	
	Murus, a [city] wall	70
	Nasus, a nose	
	Nervus, a sinew	
	Nidus, a nest	
30	Nimbus, a shower	
	Nodus, a knot	75
	Nucleus, a kernel	
	Numerus, a number	
	Nummus, money	
35	Nuncius, a messenger	
	Obolus, a halfpenny	80
	Oculus, an eye	
	Pagus, a village	
	Pannus, cloth	
40	Pediculus, a louse	
	Pessulus, a bolt	85
	Pileus, a cap	
	Pilus, an hair	
	Populus, a people	
45	Porcus, a hog	
	Pugnus, a fist	90
	Pullus, a young one	
	Puteus, a well	
	Racemus, a cluster	
50	Ramus, a bough	
	Remus, an oar	95
	Rivus, a river	
	Saccus, a bag	
	Scopulus, a rock	
55	Scopus, a mark	
	Somnus, sleep	100
	Succus, juice	
	Sulcus, a furrow	Taurus,

Taurus, *a bull*
 Terminus, *a bound*
 Thesaurus, *a treasure*
 Titulus, *a title*
 Tubus, *a pipe*
 Ventus, *a wind*
 Vicus, *a street*
 Vitulus, *a calf*
 Urceus, *a pitcher*
 Urfus, *a bear*

II. Masculines in er not increasing.

Ager-gri, *a field*
 Aper-pri, *a boar*
 Cancer-cri, *a crab fish*
 Caper-pri, *a goat*
 Coluber-bri, *a snake*
 Culter-tri, *a knife*
 Fiber-bri, *a beaver*
 Liber-bri, *a book*
 Magister-tri, *a master*
 Minister-tri, *a servant*

III. Masculines in er increasing short.

Gener-eri, *a son-in-law*
 Levir-iri, *a brother-in-law*
 Presbyter-eri, *a priest*
 Puer-eri, *a boy*
 Socer-eri, *a father-in-law*
 Vir-iri, *a man*

IV. Feminines.

Buxus-i, *a box-tree*
 Cedrus, *a cedar*
 Cerasus, *a cherry-tree*
 Colus, *a distaff*
 Corylus, *a hazel*
 Cupressus, *a cypress*
 Fagus, *a beech-tree*
 Fraxinus, *an ash*
 Humus, *the ground*
 Malus, *an apple-tree*
 Methodus, *a method*
 Morus, *a mulberry-tree*

Myrtus, *a myrtle*
 Ornus, *a wild ash*
 105 Platānus, *a plane-tree*
 Populus, *a poplar*
 Prunus, *a plum-tree* 145
 Pyrus, *a pear-tree*
 Sambucus, *an alder*
 110 Taxus, *a yew-tree*
 Ulmus, *an elm*
 Vannus, *a fan* 150

V. Neuters.

Adagium, *a proverb*
 Ævum, *an age*
 Antrum, *a den*
 115 Aratrum, *a plough*
 Aurum, *gold* 155
 Bellum, *war*
 Carpentum, *a coach*
 Cingulum, *a girdle*
 120 Cœnum, *dirt*
 Collum, *the neck* 160
 Damnum, *loss*
 Delictum, *an offence*
 Dolium, *a tub*
 Donum, *a gift*
 Ferrum, *iron* 165
 Folium, *a leaf*
 125 Forum, *a market*
 Fretum, *a narrow sea*
 Frustum, *a piece*
 Granum, *a grain* 170
 Gremium, *a bosom*
 Ingenium, *wit*
 130 Jugum, *a yoke*
 Linum, *flax*
 Lorum, *a thong* 175
 Lucrum, *gain*
 Lutum, *clay*
 135 Malum, *an apple*
 Membrum, *a limb*
 Mentum, *a chin* 180
 Metallum, *metal*
 Negotium, *business*

B

Oppidum,

Oppidum, a town	Saxum, a [great] stone	205
Osculum, a kiss	Sceptrum, a sceptre	
Ostium, a door	185 Scortum, a harlot	
Ovum, an egg	Scutum, a shield	
Pallium, a cloke	Seculum, an age	
Patibulum, a gallows	Sigillum, a seal	210
Peccatum, sin	Signum, a sign	
Pedum, a sheep hook	190 Solum, the ground	
Pisum, pease	Somnium, a dream	
Piumbum, lead	Spatium, a space	
Poculum, a cup	Stagnum, a pond	215
Pomum, an apple	Telum, a dart	
Porrum, a leek	195 Templum, a temple	
Pratum, a meadow	Tergum, the back	
Præceptum, a command	Vadum, a ford	
Prælium, a battle	Velum, a sail	220
Præmium, a reward	Verbum, a word	
Prandium, a dinner	200 Vinculum, a bond	
Pretium, a price	Vinum, wine	
Probrum, disgrace	Vitium, vice	
Rapum, a turnip	Vocabulum, a word	225
Regnum, a kingdom	Unguentum, an ointment	

C H A P. III.

Substantives of the Third Declension.

I. Masculines not increasing.

AXis, an axle-tree
 Callis, a path
 Cassis, a hunting net
 Caulis, a stalk
 Collis, a [little] hill
 Crinis, hair
 Ensis, a sword
 Fascis, a faggot
 Follis, a pair of bellows
 Frater-tris, a brother
 Funis, a rope
 Fustis, a club

Ignis, fire
 Imber-bris, a shower
 Mensis, a month
 Orbis, a round thing
 Panis, bread
 Pater-tris, a father
 Piscis, a fish
 5 Postis, a post
 Sentis, a thorn
 Torris, a fire-brand
 Unguis, a nail
 Vectis, a latch
 10 Venter-tris, a belly
 Vermis, a worm
 Verres, a [sucking] pig

II. Femi-

II. Feminines not increasing.

Ædes-is, a temple
Auris, an ear
Avis, a bird
Caro, carnis, flesh
Cautes-is, a rock
Clades, slaughter
Clavis, a key
Cutis, a skin
Felis, a cat
Mater-tris, a mother
Messis, a harvest
Moles, a heap
Nates, a buttock
Navis, a ship
Nubes, a cloud
Ovis, a sheep
Pestis, a plague
Sudes, a hedge stake
Turris, a tower
Tuffis, a cough
Vallis, a valley
Vestis, a garment
Vulpes, a fox

III. Neuters not increasing.

Altäre-is, an altar
Aplustre-is, a streamer
Clochleare, a spoon
Colläre, a band
Concläve, a closet
Cubile, a bed
Mantile, a towel
Mare, the sea
Monile, a necklace
Ovile, a sheep fold
Rete, a net
Sedile, a stool
Suile, a hog sty
Tibiäle, a stocking

IV. Commons not increasing.

Affinis, a cousin by marriage 65
Canis, a dog, or bitch
30 Civis, a citizen
Hostis, a [public] enemy
Juvēnis, a young person
Patruēlis, a cousin german 70
Senex, an old man or woman
35 Sodālis, a companion
Testis, a witness
Vates, a prophet

V. Masculines increasing sharp, or long.

Adāmas-antis, a diamond 75
Dens, dentis, a tooth
Elephas-antis, an elephant
45 Gigas-antis, a giant
Glis, gliris, a dormouse
Greus, gregis, a flock 80
Lebes-ētis, a kettle
Magnes-ētis, a load-stone
Mas, maris, the male
50 Mos, moris, a manner
Mus, muris, a mouse 85
Nepos-ōtis, a grandchild
Pes, pedis, a foot
Rex, regis, a king
Sol, solis, the sun

55 O. ōnis, Masc.

Bufo, a toad 90
Buteo, a buzzard
Capo, a capon
Carbo, a coal
60 Carpio, a carp
Caupo, a victualler 95
Cerdo, a cobbler
Curculio, a weazle
Draco, a dragon

Fullo, *a fuller*
 Helluo, *a glutton*
 Histrion, *a stage-player*
 Leo, *a lion*
 Ligo, *a spade*
 Mango, *a broker*
 Melo, *a melon*
 Morio, *a fool [in a play]*
 Mucro, *a [sword's] point*
 Nebulo, *a knave*
 Pavo, *a peacock*
 Præco, *a crier*
 Prædo, *a pirate or robber*
 Salmo, *a salmon*
 Scipio, *a staff*
 Sermo, *a discourse*
 Tyro, *a beginner*
 Titio, *a brand [quench'd]*
 Umbo, *a knot*
 Unio, *a pearl*

Or, ōris, Masc.

Amātor, *a lover*
 Amor, *love*
 Cruor, *gor-blood*
 Dōctor, *a teacher*
 Dolor, *grief*
 Error, *a mistake*
 Fossor, *a ditcher*
 Honor, *honour*
 Lēctor, *a reader*
 Lepor, *wit*
 Liētor, *a serjeant*
 Messor, *a reaper*
 Odor, *a scent*
 Olor, *a swan*
 Pastor, *a shepherd*
 Peccātor, *a sinner*
 Pictor, *a painter*
 Preceptor, *a master*
 Pretor, *a Lord-Mayor*
 Scissor, *a taylor*

	Scriptor, <i>a writer</i>	
100	Senātor, <i>an alderman</i>	140
	Sutor, <i>a cobbler</i>	
	Textor, <i>a weaver</i>	
	Tonfor, <i>a barber</i>	
	Vapour, <i>a steam</i>	
105	Venātor, <i>a huntsman</i>	145
	Viātor, <i>a traveller</i>	
	VI. Feminines increasing sharp.	
	Æstas-ātis, <i>summer</i>	
110	Ætas-ātis, <i>an age</i>	
	Ars, artis, <i>a trade</i>	
	Arx, arcis, <i>a castle</i>	150
	Calx, calcis, <i>lime</i>	
	Cervix-icis, <i>the neck</i>	
115	Cornix-icis, <i>a crow</i>	
	Cos, cotis, <i>a whetstone</i>	
	Crux, crucis, <i>a cross</i>	155
	Dos, dotis, <i>a portion</i>	
	Fæx, fæcis, <i>dregs</i>	
	Falx, falcis, <i>a sickle</i>	
	Fax, facis, <i>a torch</i>	
120	Gens, gentis, <i>a nation</i>	160
	Glans, glandis, <i>an acorn</i>	
	Lanx, lancis, <i>a scale</i>	
	Lex, legis, <i>a law</i>	
	Lis, litis, <i>strife</i>	
125	Mercēs-ēdis, <i>a reward</i>	165
	Merx, mercis, <i>ware</i>	
	Mors, mortis, <i>death</i>	
	Nutrix-icis, <i>a nurse</i>	
	Nux-nucis, <i>a nut</i>	
130	Palus-ūdis, <i>a fen</i>	170
	Paras, partis, <i>a part</i>	
	Plebs, plebis, <i>the commons</i>	
	Quies-ētis, <i>rest</i>	
	Radix-icis, <i>a root</i>	
135	Salus-ūtis, <i>health</i>	175
	Trabs, trabis, <i>a beam</i>	
	Vibex-icis, <i>a stripe</i>	
	Virtus-ūtis, <i>virtue</i>	

Voluptas-

Voluptas-ātis, *pleasure*Vox, vocis, *a voice*Uxor-ōris, *a wife*

O, ōnis, Fem.

Actio, *an action*Dictio, *a word*Legio, *a band*Natio, *a nation*Opinio, *a thought*Petitio, *a request*Potio, *a drink*Ratio, *a reason*Regio, *a country*Visio, *a sight*VII. Neuters increasing
sharp.Æs, æris, *brass*Calcar-āris, *a spur*Capital-ālis, *a high crime*Cervicīal-alis, *a bolster*Crus, cruris, *the leg*Exemplar-aris, *a copy*Fel, fellis, *gall*Jus, juris, *law*Laquear-āris, *an [arched] roof*Lupānar-āris, *a bawdy-house*Mel, mellis, *honey*Os, ōris, *a mouth*Os, ossis, *a bone*Pus, puris, *matter*Rus, ruris, *the country*Tocūlar-āris, *a wine press*Vas, vasis, *a vessel*VIII. Commons increas-
ing sharp.Adolescens-tis, *a youth*Autor-ōris, *an author*Bos, bovis, *an ox or cow*

180

Cliens-tis, *a vassal*Custos-ōdis, *a keeper*Dux, ducis, *a leader*Fur, furis, *a thief*Hæres-ēdis, *an heir*Infans-tis, *an infant*Limax-ācis, *a snail*Parens-tis, *a parent*

185

Sacerdos-ōtis, *a priest*Sus, suis, *a boar or sow*IX. Masculines increasing
short.

190

Æther-ēris, *the sky*Anser-ēris, *a goose*Affer-ēris, *a board*Calix-icis, *a cup*Codex-icis, *a book*Gurgēs-itis, *a whirlpool*Lapis-idis, *a stone*Later-ēris, *a brick*Lepus-ōris, *a hare*

195

Merges-itis, *a sheaf*Ordo-inis, *order*Passer-ēris, *a sparrow*Pecten-inis, *a comb*Pollex-icis, *a thumb*Poples-itis, *the ham*Polex-icis, *a flea*Satteltes-itis, *a halbard-man*Sorex-icis, *a rat*Stipes-itis, *a stock*

205

Termes-itis, *a maggot*Turbo-inis, *a whirlwind*Turtur-ūris, *a turtle*Vertex-icis, *the top of the head*Vesper-ēris, *the evening*

245

X. Feminines increasing
short.

210

Arbor-ōris, *a tree*Arundo-inis, *a reed*

Bellis-

Bellis-īdis, a daisy
 Caligo-īnis, a mist
 Cassis-īdis, an helmet
 Cuspis-īdis, a [weapon's] point
 Forfex-īcis, a pair of shears
 Grando-īnis, hail
 Hirūdo-īnis, a horse-leech
 Hirundo-īnis, a swallow
 Imāgo-īnis, a picture
 Mulier-ēris, a woman
 Origo-īnis, a beginning
 Pecus-ūdis, cattle
 Pellex-īcis, a concubine
 Sartago-īnis, a frying-pan
 Seges, ētis, a [standing] crop
 Virgo-īnis, a maid
 Vorāgo-īnis, a gulf

XI. Neuters increasing short.

Acus-ēris, chaff
 Agmen-īnis, a troop
 Cacūmen-īnis, a top
 Cadāver-ēris, a carcase
 Caput-ītis, a head
 Carmen-īnis, a poem
 Corpus-ōris, a body
 Crimen-īnis, a fault
 Decus-ōris, honour
 Dedecus-ōris, a disgrace
 Femur-ōris, a thigh
 Flumen-īnis, a river
 Fœdus-ēris, a league
 Forāmen-īnis, a hole
 Fulmen-īnis, a thunderbolt
 Funus-ēris, a burial
 Genus-ēris, a kind
 Germen-īnis, a sprout
 Glomus-ēris, a clow
 Gramen-īnis, grass
 Guttur-ūris the throat
 Iter, itinēris, a journey
 Latus-ēris, a side

Limen-īnis, a threshold
 Littus-ōris, the shore
 Lumen-īnis, light
 Marmor-ōris, marble
 Munus-ēris, a gift
 Nemus-ōris, a forest
 Nomen-īnis, a name
 Olus-ēris, a pot-herb
 Onus-ēris, a burden
 Pectus-ōris, the breast
 Pignus-ōris, a pawn
 Piper-ēris, pepper
 Pondus-ēris, a weight
 Robur-ōris, an oak
 Scelus-ēris, villainy
 Semen-īnis, seed
 Stercus-ōris, dung
 Stramen-īnis, straw
 Suber-ēris, a cork
 Tempus-ōris, time
 Uber-ēris, a pap
 Ulcus-ēris, a boil
 Vellus-ēris, a fleece
 Verber-ēris, a stripe
 Vimen-īnis, a twig
 Volūmen-īnis, a volume of a book

XII. Commons increasing short.

Ales-ītis, a bird
 Anas-ātis, a duck or drake
 Antistis-ītis, a governor
 Auceps-ūpis, a fowler
 Augur-ūris, a diviner
 Auspex-īcis, a guide
 Comes-ītis, a companion
 Conjux-ūgis, a married person
 Eques-ītis, a rider
 Exul-ūlis, a banished person
 Homo-īnis, a man or woman
 Hospes-ītis, a guest
 Index-īcis, a discoverer, a pointer
 Interpres-ētis, an expounder

Miles-

Miles-itis, *a soldier*
 Pedes-itis, *a footman*
 Præses-idis, *a president*
 Præsul-ulis, *a prelate*

330 | Princeps-ipsis, *a prince*
 Pugil-ilis, *a fighter*
 Vindex-icis, *a revenger*

C H A P. IV.

Substantives of the Fourth Declension.

I. Masculines.

Æ Stus-ūs, *the tide*
 Arcus, *a bow*
 Artus, *a limb*
 Cantus, *a tune*
 Censu, *an estate*
 Conātus, *an endeavour*
 Currus, *a chariot*
 Exercitus, *an army*
 Exitus, *an end*
 Fluctus, *a wave*
 Gradus, *a degree*
 Gressus, *a step*
 Lacus, *a lake*
 Lusus, *sport*
 Metus, *fear*
 Motus, *a motion*
 Nexus, *a knot*
 Passus, *a pace*
 Portus, *a haven*
 Potus, *drink*
 Questus, *a complaint*
 Risus, *laughter*
 Ritus, *a ceremony*
 Saltus, *a leap*

Sensus, *sense* 25
 Sinus, *a bosom*
 Sumptus, *charge*
 Versus, *a verse*

II. Feminines.

5 Anus, *an old woman*
 Domus-i, vel ūs, *a house* 30
 Ficus, *a fig*
 Laurus-i, vel ūs, *a laurel*
 Manus, *a hand*
 10 Nurus, *a daughter-in-law*
 Pinus, *a pine-tree* 35
 Porticus, *a gallery*
 Quercus, *an oak*
 Tribus, *a tribe*

15

III. Neuters undeclined in
the singular number.

20 Cornu, *a horn, pl. cornua*
 Gelu, *a frost* 40
 Genu, *a knee, pl. genua*
 Tonitru, *thunder*
 Veru, *a spit, pl. verua*

C H A P. V.

Substantives of the Fifth Declension.

Masculines.

M Eridies-ēi, *the south*

Masc. or Fem.

Dies, *a day*

Feminines.

Acies, *an edge*

Cæsaries, *a lock of hair*

Facies, *a face*

Fides-ēi, *faith*

Glacies, *ice*

Macies, *leanness*

Pauperies, *poverty*

Planities, *a plain*

Res, *a thing*

Species, *a kind*

Spes, *hope*

5

10

C H A P. VI.

*Adjectives.*I. *In us-a-um regularly declined.*

A Cerbus-a-um, *bitter*

Acidus, *sour*

Acūtus, *sharp*

Ægrōtus, *sick*

Æquus, *even*

Albus, *white*

Alternus, *by course*

Altus, *high*

Amārus, *bitter*

Amplus, *large*

Angustus, *narrow*

Antīquus, *ancient*

Aptus, *fit*

Arcānus, *secret*

Aridus, *dry*

Astūtus, *crafty*

Avārus, *covetous*

Avidus, *greedy*

Augustus, *honourable*

Barbārus, *savage*

Bellicus, *warlike*

Benignus, *kind*

Blandus, *fair-spoken*

Bonus, *good*

Brutus, *brutish*

Calvus, *bald*

Canōrus, *loud*

Canus, *hoary*

Castus, *chaste*

Cavus, *hollow*

Charus, *dear*

Clarus, *bright*

Claudus, *lame*

Cœcus, *blind*

Cœnōsus, *dirty*

Commōdus, *convenient*

Crassus, *thick*

Crudus, *raw*

Cunctus, *all*

20

25

30

35

Curtus,

Curtus, *short*
 Curvus, *crooked*
 Decōrus, *comely*
 Densus, *close*
 Dignus, *worthy*
 Dimidius, *half*
 Dirus, *curfed*
 Doctus, *learned*
 Durus, *hard*
 Ebrius, *drunk*
 Egēnus, *beggarly*
 Elixus, *boiled*
 Eximius, *famous*
 Facētus, *witty*
 Facundus, *eloquent*
 Famelicus, *hungry*
 Fatuus, *foolish*
 Ferus, *wild*
 Fessus, *weary*
 Fidus, *trusty*
 Firmus, *stedfast*
 Fœcundus, *plentiful*
 Fœdus, *foul*
 Formōsus, *handsome*
 Fortunātus, *lucky*
 Fraternalis, *brotherly*
 Frigidus, *cold*
 Fuscus, *brown*
 Garrūlus, *prattling*
 Gelidus, *cold*
 Generōsus, *noble*
 Gnarus, *skilful*
 Gnavus, *industrious*
 Gratus, *welcome*
 Gravidus, *big with young*
 Hirsūtus, *hairy*
 Humānus, *courteous*
 Idoneus, *fit*
 Impius, *wicked*
 Insānus, *mad*
 Iracundus, *hasty*
 Jejūnus, *fasting*
 Jucundus, *pleasant*
 Lætus, *joyful*

40 Largus, *bountiful*
 Lascivus, *wanton* 85
 Lassus, *weary*
 Latus, *board*
 Laxus, *loose*
 45 Lentus, *slow*
 Lepidus, *witty* 90
 Limpidus, *clear*
 Longus, *long*
 Lucidus, *bright*
 50 Luscus, *one-eyed*
 Madidus, *wet* 95
 Magnus, *great*
 Malignus, *spiteful*
 Malus, *bad*
 55 Mancus, *maimed*
 Manfuētus, *tame* 100
 Marīnus, *of the sea*
 Matūrus, *ripe*
 Medius, *middlemost*
 60 Merus, *unmixt*
 Mirus, *wonderful* 105
 Modicus, *mean*
 Mœstus, *sad*
 Molestus, *troublesome*
 65 Morōsus, *froward*
 Multus, *much* 110
 Mundus, *clean*
 Mutilus, *maimed*
 Mutus, *dumb*
 70 Novus, *new*
 Nudus, *naked* 115
 Obscūrus, *dark*
 Onustus, *laden*
 Opīmus, *rich*
 75 Opportūnus, *seasonable*
 Orbus, *bereaved* 120
 Otiōsus, *idle*
 Pallidus, *pale*
 Parcus, *sparing*
 80 Parvus, *little*
 Paternus, *fatherly* 125
 Patūlus, *open*
 Paucus, *few*

Peritus, <i>skilful</i>		Strenuus, <i>lusty</i>	
Pius, <i>godly</i>		Subitus, <i>sudden</i>	
Planus, <i>plain</i>		130 Superbus, <i>proud</i>	
Plenus, <i>full</i>		Supinus, <i>flat on his back</i>	175
Pravus, <i>corrupt</i>		Surdus, <i>deaf</i>	
Pretiōsus, <i>costly</i>		Tantus, <i>so great</i>	
Priscus, <i>old or ancient</i>	135	Tardus, <i>slow</i>	
Pristinus, <i>old or ancient</i>	135	Temulentus, <i>drunken</i>	
Pronus, <i>inclinable</i>		Terrēnus, <i>earthly</i>	180
Publicus, <i>public</i>		Torvus, <i>grim</i>	
Pudicus, <i>chaste</i>		Truncus, <i>maimed</i>	
Fullus, <i>black</i>		Tutus, <i>safe</i>	
Purus, <i>clean</i>	140	Vacuus, <i>empty</i>	
Putridus, <i>rotten</i>		Vanus, <i>vain</i>	185
Quantus, <i>how great</i>		Varius, <i>sundry</i>	
Quotus, <i>of what number</i>		Vastus, <i>huge</i>	
Rabidus, <i>mad [as a dog]</i>		Venustus, <i>beautiful</i>	
Rapidus, <i>swift</i>	145	Verecundus, <i>bashful</i>	
Rarus, <i>seldom</i>		Verus, <i>true</i>	190
Raucus, <i>hoarse</i>		Vicinus, <i>neighbouring</i>	
Rectus, <i>straight</i>		Vivus, <i>alive</i>	
Remotus, <i>far off</i>		Ultimus, <i>last</i>	
Reus, <i>guilty</i>	150	Umbrōsus, <i>shady</i>	
Robustus, <i>strong</i>		Unicus, <i>only</i>	195
Rotundus, <i>round</i>		Urbānus, <i>of the city</i>	
Rufus, <i>red-haired</i>			
Rusticus, <i>of the country</i>		II. In er-a-um not in-	
Rutilus, <i>fiery-red</i>	155	creasing.	
Sævus, <i>cruel</i>			
Salvus, <i>safe</i>		Æger-gra-grum, <i>sick</i>	
Sanctus, <i>holy</i>		Ater-tra-trum, <i>black, brown</i>	
Sanus, <i>sound</i>		160 Creber-bra-brum, <i>frequent</i>	
Saucius, <i>wounded</i>		Glaber-bra-brum, <i>smooth</i>	200
Sedulus, <i>careful</i>		Intēger-gra-grum, <i>whole</i>	
Serēnus, <i>clear</i>		Macer-cra-crum, <i>lean</i>	
Serus, <i>late</i>		Niger-gra-grum, <i>black, dark</i>	
Sevērus, <i>rigorous</i>		165 Piger-gra-grum, <i>lazy</i>	
Siccus, <i>dry</i>		Pulcher-chra-crum, <i>fair</i>	205
Singulus, <i>every one</i>		Ruber-bra-brum, <i>red</i>	
Situs, <i>placed, buried</i>		Sacer-cra-crum, <i>holy</i>	
Sordidus, <i>filthy</i>		Scaber-bra-brum, <i>rough</i>	
Spissus, <i>close, thick</i>		170 Sinister-tra-trum, <i>on the left</i>	
Spurcus, <i>nasty</i>			
Stolidus, <i>foolish</i>		III. In	

III. In er-era-erum in- creasing short.

Asper-ĕra-ĕrum, rough
Dexter, on the right hand
Lacer, rent, torn
Liber, free
Prosper, fortunate
Tener, tender
Satur-ŭra-ŭrum, full

210

215

IV. Irregulars of three Endings.

Totus, whole
Solus, alone
Ullus, any
Nullus, none
Alius-a-ud, another
Alter-ĕra-ĕrum, another, one of
the two
Uter-tra-trum, whether of the two
Neuter-tra-trum, neither

220

V. Adjectives of two End- ings in is M. & F. e Neut.

Æquālis &-e, equal
Agrestis, clownish
Brevis, short
Comis, courteous
Commūnis, common
Crudēlis, cruel
Deformis, ugly
Dulcis, sweet [tasted]
Facilis, easy
Fatālis, deadly
Fidēlis, faithful
Fortis, valiant
Fragilis, brittle
Grandis, big
Gravis, heavy
Habilis, fit

225

230

235

240

Hilāris, merry
Humilis, low
Illustris, famous
Immānis, cruel
Inānis, empty
Joculāris, jesting
Lævis, smooth
Lenis, gentle
Levis, light
Liberalis, bountiful
Mitis, mild, meek
Mollis, soft
Mortālis, mortal
Nobilis, noble
Omnis, all
Pinguis, fat
Putris, rotten
Qualis, of what sort
Rudis, ignorant
Similis, like
Singulāris, excellent
Sterilis, barren
Suavis, sweet [scented]
Talis, such
Tenuis, slender
Tristis, sad
Turpis, filthy
Venālis, to be sold
Viridis, green
Utilis, useful

245

250

255

260

265

270

VI. In er Masc. is Masc. and Fem. e. Neut.

Acer, acris & acre, sharp [tasted]
Alācer-cris & cre, chearful
Campester-ſtris & ſtre, of the field
Celēber-bris & bre, famous
Celer-ĕri & ĕre, swift
Equester ris & ſtre, of the horse
Paluſter is & ſtre, of the fens
Pedester ris & ſtre, of the foot
Saluber is & bre, wholesome
Sylveſtris & ſtre, woody

275

280

Volūcer-cris & cre, *swift*

VII. Adjectives of one Ending in three Articles.

Atrox-ōcis, *cruel*
 Audax-ācis, *bold*
 Demens-tis, *mad*
 Dives-itis, *rich*
 Fāllax-acis, *deceitful*
 Ferox-ōcis, *fierce*
 Fœlix-īcis, *happy*
 Hebes-ētis, *dull*
 Impar-āris, *odd*
 Inops-ōpis, *poor*
 Insons-tis, *harmless*
 Par-paris, *equal, even*
 Pauper-ēris, *poor*
 Procax-ācis, *impudent*
 Sons, fontis, *guilty*
 Recens-tis, *fresh*
 Repens-tis, *sudden*
 Sospes-itis, *safe*
 Velox-ōcis, *swift*
 Vetus-ēris, *old*

VIII. Adjectives undeclined.

Frugi, *thrifty*
 Nequam, *wicked*
 Quot, *how many?*
 Tot, *so many*
 Aliquot, *some*
 Quot-quot, *as many as*

IX. Numerals undeclined.

Quatour, *four*
 Quinque, *five*
 Sex, *six*
 Septem, *seven*
 Octo, *eight*
 Novem, *nine*
 Decem, *ten*

Undēcim, *eleven* 315
 Duōdecim, *twelve*
 Tredēcim, *thirteen*
 Quatuordēcim, *fourteen*
 Quindēcim, *fifteen*
 Sexdēcim, *sixteen* 320

Septemdēcim, *seventeen*
 Octodēcim, }
 Duodeviginti, } *eighteen*
 Novemdēcim, }
 Undeviginti, } *nineteen*

Viginti, *twenty* 325

Triginta, *thirty*

290 Quadraginta, *forty*

Quinquaginta, *fifty*

Sexaginta, *sixty*

Septuaginta, *seventy*

330

295 Octoginta, *eighty*

Nonaginta, *ninety*

Centum, *an hundred*

Mille, *a thousand*

Bis mille, *two thousand*

335

300 Ter mille, }

Tria millia, } *three thousand*

X. Numerals of three Endings.

Unus, *one*

Primus, *first*

Binus, *two and two*

Secundus, *second*

305 Duplus, *double*

340

Trinus, *three by three*

Tertius, *the third*

Triplus, *threefold*

Quaternus, *four by four*

Quartus, *the fourth*

345

Quadrūplus, *fourfold*

310 Quinus, *five and five*

Quintus, *the fifth*

Senus, *by sixes*

Sextus, *the sixth*

350

Septenarius, *by sevens*

Septimus,

Septimus, <i>the seventh</i>		Quindenī, <i>fifteen</i>	385
Octāvus, <i>the eighth</i>		Vicēni, <i>twenty</i>	
Octūplus, <i>eight fold</i>		Trecēni, <i>thirty</i>	
Nonus, <i>the ninth</i>	355	Quadragēni, <i>forty</i>	
Decimus, <i>the tenth</i>		Quinquagēni, <i>fifty</i>	
Decūplus, <i>ten-fold</i>		Sexagēni, <i>sixty</i>	390
Undecimus, <i>the eleventh</i>		Septuagēni, <i>seventy</i>	
Duodecimus, <i>the twelfth</i>		Octogēni, <i>eighty</i>	
Vicesimus, } <i>the twentieth</i>	360	Ducenti, <i>two hundred</i>	
Vigesimus, }		Trecenti, <i>three hundred</i>	
Tricesimus, }		Quadringenti, <i>four hundred</i>	395
Trigesimus, }		Quingenti, <i>five hundred</i>	
Quadragesimus, <i>the fortieth</i>		Sexcenti, <i>six hundred</i>	
Quinquagesimus, <i>the fiftieth</i>		Septingenti, <i>seven hundred</i>	
Sexagesimus, <i>the sixtieth</i>		Octingenti, <i>eight hundred</i>	
Septuagesimus, <i>the seventieth</i>	365	Noningenti, <i>nine hundred</i>	400
Octogesimus, <i>the eightieth</i>		XI. Numerals in plex,	
Nonagesimus, <i>the nintieth</i>		<i>Masc. Fem. and Neut.</i>	
Centenus, }		Simplex-icis, <i>of one sort</i>	
Centesimus, }		Duplex, <i>two-fold</i>	
Centūplus, <i>an hundred-fold</i>		Triplex, <i>three-fold</i>	
Ducentesimus, <i>the two hundredth</i>		Quadruplex, <i>four-fold</i>	
Trecentesimus, <i>the three hundredth</i>	370	Quintūplex, <i>five-fold</i>	405
Quadringentesimus, <i>the four hundredth</i>		Sextūplex, <i>six-fold</i>	
Quingentesimus, <i>the five hundredth</i>		Septemplex, <i>seven-fold</i>	
Sexcentesimus, <i>the six hundredth</i>		Octūplex, <i>eight-fold</i>	
Septingentesimus, <i>the seven hundredth</i>	375	Nonūplex, <i>nine-fold</i>	
Octingentesimus, <i>the eight hundredth</i>		Decūplex, <i>ten-fold</i>	410
Noningentesimus, <i>the nine hundredth</i>		Centūplex, <i>an hundred-fold</i>	
Millesimus, <i>the thousandth</i>		XII. The Months are Sub-	
The following Numerals		stantives of the Masc.	
want the sing. Number.		and Fem. Gender.	
Ambo-æ-o, <i>both</i>		Januarius, <i>January</i>	
Duo-æ-o, <i>two</i>	380	Februarius, <i>February</i>	
Tres, tria, <i>three</i>		Martius, <i>March</i>	
Novēni-æ-a, <i>nine</i>		Aprilis, <i>April</i>	415
Undēni, <i>eleven</i>		Maius, <i>May</i>	
Duōdeni, <i>by dozens</i>		Junius, <i>June</i>	
		Julius, }	
		Quintilis, }	July
		Augustus, }	
		Sextilis, }	August
			Sep.

September-bris, *September* 420 | November, *November*
 October, *October* | December, *December*

C H A P. VII.

Pronouns.

I. Primitives.

N. The three first are Substantives, the rest Adjectives.

E GO mei, *I*

Tu tui, *thou*

Sui, *of himself, of herself, of themselves*

Ille-a-ud, *he or that*

Ipse-a-um, *he, the self-same* 5

Iste.a-ud, *he-or that*

Hic, hæc, hoc, *he or this*

Is, èa, id, *he, or this* [*what*

Qui, quæ, quod, *which, who, or*

Quis, quæ, quod, *or quid, who, which, or what* 10

II. Derivatives.

Meus-a-um, *my or mine*

Tuus-a-um, *thy or thine*

Suus-a-um, *his, her, or theirs*

Noster-tra-trum, *yours* 15

Nostras-trātis (c. 3.) *belonging to us, of our party*

Vestras-ātis (c. 3.) *of your side*

Cujas-ātis (c. 3.) *of what party, of what country?*

III. Compounds.

Egomet. *I myself*

Tute, *thou thyself* 20

Sese, *himself, herself, themselves*

Idem, eādem, idem, *the same*

Illic illæc illoc, *that same*

Isthic Isthæc Isthoc, v. Isthuc, *that same*

Hiccine hæccine hoccine, *whether this* 25

Istiusmōdi (und.) *of that sort*

Hujusmōdi (und.) *of this sort*

Quidam quædam quoddam, *a certain person or thing*

Quivis quævis quodvis, *any one, any thing*

Quilibet quælibet quodlibet, *any one, any thing* 30

Quicunque quæcunque, quodcunque, *whosoever, whatsoever*

Quisquis quicquid, *whosoever, whatsoever*

Quisnam quænam quodnam, v. quidnam, *which? what?*

Quispiam quæpiam quodpiam, v. quidpiam, *somebody, something*

Quisquam quæquam quidquam, *any body, any thing* 35

Quisque quæque quodque, *every body, every thing*

Unusquisque unaquæque unumquod; *every body, every thing*

Ecquis ecqua ecquod, v. ecquid, *whether any?*

Nequis nequa nequod, v. nequid, *if any*

Aliquis aliqua aliquod, v. aliquid, *any body, somebody, something* 40

Numquis numqua numquod, v. numquid, *whether any?*

Siquis siqua siquod, v. siquid, *any*

C H A P. VIII.

Verbs in o, of the first Conjugation, with their most usual Compounds.

I. Actives in o-avi-atum.

A QUO-avi-atum, to match	Incanto, to charm
Adæquo, to make equal	Recanto, to unsay
Coæquo, to level, to make alike	Capto, to catch
Exæquo, to make smooth, to equalize	Incepto, to begin
Estimo, to esteem	Castigo, to chastise
Existimo, to suppose, to imagine	Causo, inusit.
Agito, to shake, to toss	Accuso, to blame
Cogito, to think	Incuso, to complain of
Exagito, to disquiet	Excuso, to excuse
Amo, to love	Recuso, to refuse
Adamo, to love dearly	Celebro, to make famous
Readamo, to love again	Concelebro, to solemnize
Animo, to encourage	Celo, to hide
Exanimo, to dishearten, to strike one dead	Concelo, to keep close
Apto, to fit	Commodo, to lend
Adapto, to fit to	Accomodo, to suit, to fit
Arcto, to bind strait	Incommodo, to do a spight
Coarcto, to straiten	Concilio, to procure
Aro, to plough	Reconcilio, to make friends again
Exaro, to dig up, to write	Consummo, to finish
Asto, to roast	Contamino, to defile, to mix
Ausculco, to hearken	Copulo, to join
Subausculco, to listen privately	Cremo, to burn, to set on fire
Autumo, to think	Creo, to create
Beo, to make happy	Procreo, to beget
Calco, to kick	Recreo, to refresh
Conculco, to trample under foot	Crucio, to torment
Inculco, to repeat, to beat into one's head	Dicerucio, to trouble much
Proculco, to tread down	Excrucio, to torture
Canto, to sing	Culpo, to find fault
Decanto, to repeat, to chant	Cumulo, to heap
	Accumulo, to gather on heaps
	Curo, to take care
	Accuro, to look well too

15

20

25

30

Pro-

Procūro, *to provide*
 Damno, *to disapprove*

Condemno, *to condemn*

Debello, *to vanquish*

Debilito, *to weaken*

Delīneo, *to draw out*

Dico, *to devote*

Abdīco, *to renounce*

Dedīco, *to dedicate*

Vindīco, *to claim*

Indīco, *to discover*

Prædīco, *to preach*

Dolo, *to chip with an ax*

Dono, *to present*

Condōno, *to pardon*

Redōno, *to restore*

Edūco, *to bring up*

Eructo, *to belch out, to threaten*

Fabrīco, *to forge, to build* 40

Fascīno, *to bewitch*

Fatīgo, *to weary*

Defatīgo, *to tire out*

Firmo, *to strengthen*

Affirmo, *to avouch*

Confirmo, *to fortify, to allure*

Flagīto, *to desire*

Efflagīto, *to desire earnestly*

Foro, *to bore*

Perfōro, *to bore through*

Fugo, *to chase, to put to flight*

Genēro, *to beget, to produce*

Degēnero, *to grow worse*

Gesto, *to bear, to carry*

Glomēro, *to wind upon a bottom*

Agglomēro, *to crowd close*

Conglomēro, *to heap together*

Grego, *inuit.*

35

Aggrēgo, *to gather in troops*

Congrēgo, *to gather together*

Segrēgo, *to separate*

Guberno, *to govern*

Gusto, *to taste*

Degusto, *to taste slightly*

Habito, *to dwell*

Cohabito, *to live together*

Inhabito, *to inhabit*

Jacto, *to brag*

Conjecto, *to think, to guess*

Immōlo, *to sacrifice*

55

Inchoo, *to begin*

Inquino, *to stain*

Irrito, *to provoke*

Judico, *to judge*

Dijudico, *to distinguish between*

Præjudico, *to judge beforehand*

Jugūlo, *to stab, to cut one's throat*

60

Lacēro, *to tear*

Dilacēro, *to rend in pieces*

Lacto, *to allure*

Allecto, *to wheedle*

Delecto, *to delight*

Illecto, *to entice*

Oblecto, *to please*

Lævigo, *to polish*

Lanio, *to cut like a butcher*

Dilanio, *to tear asunder*

Laudo, *to praise, to commend*

65

Collaudo, *to praise together*

Laxo, *to loosen, to untie*

Relaxo, *to unbind, to divert*

Lego, *to send away, to bequeath*

Allēgo, *to alledge, to shew a reason*

Ablē-

50

Ablēgo, to send far away
 Relēgo, to banish
 Levo, to lighten, to lift
 Allēvo, to lift up
 Relēvo, to free, to discharge
 Sublēvo, to succour
 Libēro, to set free
 Delibēro, to consider
 Libo, to taste, to sip
 Delibo, to smack slightly
 Libro, to weigh, to poise
 Ligo, to bind, to tie
 Alligo, to fasten, to make guilty
 Colligo, to wrap together
 Obligo, to bind fast, to oblige
 Subligo, to tie under
 Limo, to file, to polish
 Elimo, to smooth, to finish
 Loco, to place
 Collōco, to place together
 Elōco, to hire out
 Lustro, to view, to survey 75
 Illustro, to brighten, to make plain
 Perlustro, to view all over
 Luxo, to disjoin
 Macēro, to waste, to torment
 Emacēro, to make clean
 Macūlo, to blot
 Emacūlo, to take out spots
 Commacūlo, to defile, to imbrue
 Mando, to charge
 Amando, to send away
 Demando, to intrust
 Commendo, to commend
 Emendo, to amend (à menda)
 Mandūco, to chew 80
 Ministro, to attend, to supply
 Administro, to manage
 Subministro, to furnish
 Monstro, to shew

Commonstro, to shew plainly
 Demonstro, to prove clearly
 Præmonstro, to foreshew
 Muto, to change
 Commūto, to exchange
 Immūto, to alter
 Permūto, to exchange
 Transmūto, to alter quite
 Narro, to tell
 Enarro, to tell at large
 Denarro, to tell in order
 Prænarro, to tell beforehand
 Neco-avi-atum, to kill 85
 Enēco, enēcui. & āvi, enectum,
 & enecātum, to kill, to trouble
 Internēco-ui, & avi, ctum, &
 ātum, to put to the sword
 Nego, to deny, to say no
 Abnēgo, to deny point blank
 Denēgo, to refuse
 Pernēgo, to deny to the last
 Nomīno, to call, to give a
 name
 Agnomīno, to nick name
 Cognomīno, to give a surname
 Denomīno, to name
 Noto, to mark
 Annōto, to remark, to set down
 Denōto, to mark out
 Nudo, to strip naked
 Denūdo, to make bare
 Numēro, to count, to pay 90
 Annumēro, to reckon to
 Denumēro, to pay ready money
 Fernumēro, to tell over
 Enumēro, to number up
 Nuncio, to tell
 Annuncio, to bring news
 Denuncio, to give warning
 Enuncio, to publish, to utter
 Prænuncio, to foretell

Pronuncio, *to pronounce*
 Renuncio, *to relate, to disclaim*
Nuncūpo, to call by name
Onĕro, to load
 Exonĕro, *to unload*
Opto, to wish
 Adopto, *to choose for a son*
 Exopto, *to wish greatly*
 Coopto, *to make choice of*
Oro, to beseech 95
 Adoro, *to worship*
 Exoro, *to obtain by begging*
 Peroro, *to conclude a speech*
Orno, to trim, to adorn
 Adorno, *to set off, to beautify*
 Exorno, *to garnish, to deck*
 Suborno, *to bring in false witness*
Ostento, to brag
Paco, to appease
Palpo, to stroke gently
Paro, to procure 100
 Apparo, *to make ready*
 Comparo, *to compare*
 Præparo, *to prepare*
 Reparo, *to repair*
Patro, to perform
 Perpĕtro, *to commit*
 Impĕtro, *to obtain*
Pello, inusitatum
 Appello, *to call, to appeal*
 Compello, *to speak to one*
 Interpello, *to interrupt*
Penĕtro, to pierce
Placo, to pacify
Planto, to plant, to set 105
 Supplanto, *to trip up, to undermine*
Porto, to carry
 Apporto, *to bring to*
 Comporto, *to carry together*
 Exporto, *to carry out*

Importo, *to carry in*
 Supporto, *to carry privily*
 Reporto, *to bring again*
Postulo, to require
 Expostulo, *to demand, to chide*
Privo, to rob, to deprive
Probo, to like, to prove
 Approbo, *to approve*
 Compröbo, *to like well*
 Impröbo, *to dislike*
 Repröbo, *to reject*
Publico, to publish 110
Pulso, to thump, to knock
 Compulso, *to beat against*
Purgo, to cleanse
 Expurgo, *to clear, to justify*
 Compurgo, *to clear*
 Perpurgo, *to scour, to cleanse thoroughly*
Puto, to think, to prune
 Computo, *to cast up an account*
 Deputo, *to esteem, to assign*
 Amputo, *to cut off*
 Reputo, *to think again*
 Supputo, *to reckon up*
Rigo, to water
 Irrigo, *to moisten, to soak*
Rogo, to ask 115
 Abrögo, *to abolish*
 Erögo, *to lay out*
 Derögo, *to take away*
 Irrögo, *to impose*
 Interrögo, *to ask*
 Prorögo, *to defer*
 Surrögo, *to put in one's room*
Rumino, to chew the cud
Runco, to weed
Sacro, to devote, to curse
 Consĕcro, *to make holy*
 Obsĕcro, *to beseech*
 Sagino,

Sagino, to cram, to fatten

Salvo, to save 120

Salūto, to salute

Confalūto, to greet together

Refalūto, to greet again

Sano, to heal

Satio, to cloy, to glut

Exsatio, to satisfy

Satūro, to fill the belly

Saucio, to wound 125

Sedo, to allay

Servo, to keep

Asservo, to keep safe

Conservo, to keep together

Ob servo, to watch

Signo, to mark

Assigno, to appoint

Designo, to mark out

Consigno, to seal

Ob signo, to seal up

Subsigno, to sign under

Simūlo, to pretend

Adsimulo, to counterfeit

Diffimūlo, to dissemble

Specto, to look upon 130

Expecto, to look for

Spero, to hope

Despēro, to despair

Spolio, to rob

Despolio, to spoil, to pillage

Stimūlo, to prick, to enrage

Extimūlo, to push forward

Stipo, to fill up, to thicken

Constipo, to cram close

Strangūlo, to choke 135

Sugillo, to box, to buffet

Supēro, to exceed

Exsupēro, to surmount

Taxo, to rate, to reprove

Tempēro, to govern, to
forbear

Attempēro, to make fit

Obtempēro, to obey

Tento, to try - 140

Intento, to stretch out, to threaten

Pertento, to prove thoroughly

Sustento, to uphold

Titillo, to tickle, to pleasure

Tolēro, to endure

Tracto, to handle

Attrecto, to grope, to touch

Contrecto, to touch often

Detrecto, to refuse, to abate

Obtrecto, to disparage

Pertracto, to handle much

Trucido, to kill

Turbo, to trouble 145

Deturbo, to tumble down

Perturbo, to disorder much

Interturbo, to hinder

Disturbo, to overthrow

Vasto, to lay waste

Devasto, utterly to waste

Vellico, to pluck, to twitch

Velo, to cover

Revēlo, to discover

Ventilo, to winnow, to fan

Verbēro, to beat 150

Diverbēro, to strike

Verso, to turn over and over

Veltigo, to trace by the foot

Investigo, to search diligently

Perveltigo, to search thoroughly

Vexo, to vex, to trouble

Divexo, to trouble much

D 2

Vibro

Vibro, to shake, to brandish		Concerto, to quarrel together	
Violo, to transgress	155	Decerto, to fight it out	
Vitio, to corrupt		Cello, to cease, to loiter	175
Vito, to avoid, to shun		Clamo, to cry out	
Devito, to eschew		Claudico, to halt	
Invito, to call, to invite		Coaxo, to croak, like a frog	
Vitupero, to blame		Corusco, to flash [raven	
Voco, to call		Crocito, to croak, like a	
Advoco, to call to		Deliro, to doat	180
Avoco, to call away		Duro, to last, to continue	
Evoco, to call out		Ejulo, to bewail	
Convoco, to call together		Equito, to ride	
Invoco, to call upon		Obequito, to ride about	
Provoco, to challenge		Erro, to wander	185
Revoco, to call back		Aberro, to wander away	
Sevoco, to call aside		Oberro, to run up and down	
Voro, to devour	160	Pererro, to wander all over	
Devoro, to swallow up		Exulo, to be banished	
Usurpo, to use often		Febricito, to be sick of a fever	
Vulnero, to wound		Festino, to make haste	
II. Neuters in avi-atum.		Flagro, to blaze	
Ægroto, to be sick		Conflagro, to burn together	
Albico, to look white		Flucto, to swell in waves	
Ambulo, to walk	165	Fragro, to smell sweet	190
Deambulo, to walk abroad		Fulmino, to thunder	
Prodeambulo, to walk abroad		Fumo, to smoke	
Obambulo, to walk up and down		Gelo, to freeze	
Anhelo, to breathe short		Congelo, to freeze together	
Appropinquo, to draw near		Gemmo, to bud	195
Balo, to bleat		Germينو, to blossom, to sprout	
Blatero, to babble		Grandino, to hail	
Boo, to bellow	170	Hæsito, to doubt	
Caco, to go to stool		Hio, to gape	
Cæspito, to stumble		Inhio, to gape after, to covet	
Caligo, to be dim or dark		Hyberno, to winter	200
Certo, to strive		Hymeno, to winter	
		Ignoro, to be ignorant	

Intro,

Intro, to go in	Nuto, to nod
Juro, to swear	Oscito, to yawn 220
Adjuro, to require upon oath	Ovo, to triumph
Conjuro, to conspire	Palpito, to pant
Dejuro, to swear point blank	Pecco, to sin
Perjuro, to forswear	Ploro, to lament
Laboro, to take pains 205	Imploro, (act.) to beg help
Allaboro, to labour hard	Deploro, (act.) to bewail
Lacrymo, to weep, to cry	Exploro, (act.) to try
Collaccrymo, to weep together	Propero, to make haste 225
Latito, to lurk	Propino, to drink first
Latro, to bark	Pugno, to fight
Allatro, to bark against	Expugno, to win by storm
Litigo, to quarrel	Impugno, to fight against
Vitilitigo, to backbite, to wrangle	Quadro, to fit exactly
Luxurio, to be wanton 210	Radio, to shine, to glitter
Mano, to trickle	Redundo, to overflow 230
Emāno, to flow out	Regno, to reign
Dimāno, to flow around	Salto, to leap, to dance
Permāno, to flow along	Exulto, to leap for joy
Meo, to make haste	Insulto, to domineer
Commeo, to go to and fro	Refulto, to rebound
Remeo, to return	Screo, to hawk, to spit
Migro, to remove	Exscreo, (act.) to spit out
Comigro, to change his dwelling	Somnio, to dream
Demigro, to depart	Spiro, to breathe 235
Remigro, to return	Aspiro, to blow upon, to assist
Milito, to be a soldier	Expīro, (act.) to breathe out
Murmūro, to sound hollow,	Conspīro, to plot together
to grumble 215	Perpīro, to breathe through
Obmurmuro, to roar against	Inspīro (act.) to blow win, to inspire
Nato, to swim	Spumo, to foam
Adnāto, to swim to	Stagno, to stand still, like
Denāto, to swim down	water in a pond
Connāto, to swim together	Stillo, to drop
Navigo, to sail	Sudo, to sweat
Adnavigo, to sail to a place	Desūdo, to labour earnestly
Renavigo, to sail back	Safurro, to whisper 240
Præternavigo, to sail close by	Titūbo,
Nauseo, to vomit	

Titūbo, *to stumble*
 Triumpho, *to triumph*
 Vacillo, *to stagger*
 Vaco, *to be at leisure*
 Vapūlo, *to be whipt* 245
 Vegēto, *to thrive, to grow,*
as plants

Vigīlo, *to watch*
 Advigīlo, *to watch by one*
 Ulūlo, *to howl*

Volo, *to fly*
 Advolo, *to fly to*
 Convolo, *to fly together*
 Evolo, *to fly out*
 Involo, *to lay hold on*
 Revolo, *to fly back*

III. Variants from the Form avi-atum.

Crepo-ui itum, *to crack, to*
rattle, N. 250

Discrepo-avi & ui-ātum &
 itum, *to disagree*

Concrepo-ui-itum, *to creak as*
a door

Increpo-ui & avi-itum, *to chide*
 Recrepo-ui-itum, *to tingle a-*
gain

Cubo-ui-itum, *to lie down N.*

Accūbo-ui-itum, *to lie close by*

Incūbo-ui-itum, *to lie upon*

Recūbo-ui-itum, *to lie along*

Do-dedi-datūm, *to give, A.*

Circundo-dēdi dātum, *to sur-*
round

Pessundo-dēdi-dātum, *to ruin*

Satīdo-dēdi-dātum, *to give*
surety

Venundo-dēdi-dātum, *to sell*

N. The other Compounds of Do
 are of the third Conjugation.

Domo-ui-itum, *to subdue, A.*

Predōmo, *to make gentle*

Edōmo, *to tame, to subdue*

Frico-cui-ctum, *to rub, A.*

Affrico, *to rub against*

Perfrico, *to rub all over*

Refrico, *to rub hard*

Suffrico, *to rub off*

Defrico, *to rub much*

Juvo juvi jutum, *to help, A.*

Adjūvo, *to help*

Labo, *præt. caret & sup. to*
totter, N. 256

Lavo lavi lotum lautum &
 lavatum, *to wash, A.*

Relāvo relāvi relōtum, *to wash*
again

Mico-ui, S. C. *to twinkle, N.*

Emico, *to shine forth*

Dimico-ui & āvi-atum, *to fight*

Intermico, *to shine in the midst*

Promico, *to shine at a distance*

Nexo, *præt. caret & sup. to*
join together, A.

Plico ui itum & āvi-ātum,
to fold, A. 260

Applico-āvi-ātum, & ui-itum,
to apply

Complico-āvi-ātum, & ui-itum,
to fold together

Explico-āvi-atum, & ui-itum,
to unfold, to explain

Implico-āvi-atum, & ui-itum,
to entangle, to engage

Replico-āvi-ātum, *to unfold, to*
display

Supplico-āvi-ātum, *to beseech*

Duplico-āvi-ātum, *to double*

Triplico-āvi-ātum, *to triple, &c.*

Multiplico-āvi-ātum, *to multiply*
 Poto-

Poto-āvi-ātum & potum,
to drink, A.

Compoto-āvi-ātum, *to tipple together*

Perpoto-āvi-ātum, *to tipple continually*

Epoto-āvi-epōtum, *to guzzle up*

Seco secui sectum, *to cut, A.*

Disseco, *to cut in pieces*

Reseco, *to cut off*

Sono sonui sonitum, *to sound, N.*

Ansōno, *to answer by sound*

Consōno, *to make a great sound*

Resōno, *to echo again*

Sto steti statum, *to stand, N.*

Adsto-iti-ītum, *to stand by*

Consto-iti-ītum, *to stand firm*

Disto-iti-ītum, *to differ*

Extro-iti-ītum, *to be out*

Insto-iti-ītum, *to be earnest*

Obsto-iti-ītum, *to hinder*

Resto-iti-ītum, *to remain*

Substo-iti-ītum, *to bear up*

Tono tonui tonitum, *to thunder, N.* 265

Attōno, *to astonish*

Intōno, *to make a rumbling*

C H A P. IX.

Verbs in eo, of the second Conjugation, with their most usual Compounds.

I. Actives in ui.

A **Rceo-ui, S.C.** *to keep off*

Coerceo-ui-ītum, *to restrain*

Exerceo-ui-ītum, *to exercise*

Censeo-fui-sum, *to assess, to think*

Recenseo, *to revise*

Succenseo, *to be angry, N.*

Doceo-ui-doctum, *to teach*

Edoceo, *to teach carefully*

Dedoceo, *to unteach*

Perdoceo, *to teach perfectly*

Subdoceo, *to teach a little, to teach under another*

Habeo-ui-ītum, *to have, to esteem*

Adhibeo, *to use, to apply*

Cohibeo, *to restrain*

Exhibeo, *to show forth*

Debeo, *to owe*

Prohibeo, *to forbid, to hinder*

Perhibeo, *to affirm*

Posthabeo, *to esteem less*

Præbeo, *to afford, to allow*

Misceo miscui mistum, *to mix* 5

Admisceo

Commisceo

Permisceo

} *to blend, to mix together*

Moneo-ui-ītum, *to advise*

Admoneo, *to admonish*

Commoneo, *to put in mind*

Submoneo, *to warn privately*

Teneo tenuitentum, *to hold*

Attineo-ui-tentum, *to belong to*

Contineo, *to hold together*

Detineo, *to withhold*

Obtineo, *to obtain*

Pertineo, *to reach to*

Retineo, *to keep back*

Sustineo, *to uphold*

Terreo-

Terreo-ui-ĭtum, to affright

Absterreo, to frighten away

Deterreo, to frighten, to discourage

Conterreo, to frighten much

Perterro, to astonish

Timeo-ui, sup. car. to fear

Extimeo

Pertimeo

} *to be sore afraid*

Torreo-ui-toſtum, to parch.

to roast

10

II. Neuters in ui.

Areo-ui, sup. car. to be dry

Exareo, to wither, to decay

Caleo-ui-ĭtum, to be hot

Concaleo, to chafe, to fret

Caleo-ui, to be skilful

Candeo-ui, to be white, to be red hot

Careo-ui-ĭtum, to want

15

Doleo-ui-ĭtum, to grieve

Perdoleo, to grieve much

Condoleo, to mourn together

Indoleo, to be sorry

Egeo-ui, to need

Indigeo, to stand in need

Floreo-ui, to flourish

Fœteo-ui, to stink

Freudeo-ui, to gnash the teeth

Horreo-ui, to shake, to be afraid

20

Abhorreo, to dislike

Cohorreo, to tremble with fear

Jaceo-ui, to lie along

Adjaceo, to lie near

Subjaceo, to lie under

Languo-ui, to be sick

Lateo-ui-ĭtum, to lurk

Deliteo-ui, to hide close

Madeo-ui, to be wet

Mineo-ui, to tower aloft

25

Emineo, to hang out, to excel

Immineo, to hang over

Præmineo, to excel much

Promineo, to appear in sight, to jut out

Nideo, to shine

Renideo-ui, to glitter, to smile

Niteo-ui, to shine bright

Eniteo, to appear plainly

Noceo-ui-ĭtum, to hurt

Oleo ui-ĭtum, to smell, to savour

Adoleo, adolēvi adultum, to grow up

Exoleo

Obsoleo

} *ēvi-ētum to grow out of use*

Aboleo-ēvi-ĭtum, to abolish

Oboleo-ui-ĭtum, to stink

Rēdoleo-ui-ĭtum, to smell strong

Suboleo-ui-ĭtum, to savour a little

Palleo-ui, to be pale

30

Expalleo, to look pale, or wan

Pareo-ui-ĭtum, to obey, to appear

Appareo, to appear

Compareo, to appear together

Pateo-ui, to lie open

Placeo-ui-ĭtum, to please

Complaceo

Perplaceo

} *to please very well*

Displiceo, to displease

Rigeo-ui, to be stiff

Rubeo-ui, to be red

35

Erubeo, to blush

Scatco-ui, to gush out, to abound

Sileo-ui, to be silent

Splendeo-

Splendeo-*ui*, to shine

Resplendeo, to glitter

Studeo-*ui*, to study, to be diligent 40

Stupeo-*ui*, to be amazed

Obstupeo, to be astonished

Taceo-*ui-ĭtum*, to keep silence

Conticeo-*ui*, to be silent together

Obticeo-*ui*, to be struck dumb

Reticeo-*ui*, to conceal

Tepeo-*ui*, to be warm

Torpeo-*ui*, to be benumbed

Tumeo-*ui*, to swell 45

Intumeo, to be puffed up

Valeo-*ui-ĭtum*, to be well

Convaleo } to recover, to be
Revaleo } well again

Vigeo-*ui*, to thrive

Vireo-*ui*, to be green

III. Verbs not ending in u.

BEO.

Jubeo jussi jussum, to command, A.

Sorbeo-*ui* & psi sorptum, to sup up 50

Aborbeo, to drink in

Exorbeo, to swallow up

Reorbeo, to swallow again

CEO.

Luceo-*xi*, to shine, N.

Alluceo, to give light to one

Elluceo, to shine out

Diluceo, to shine, to be evident

Colluceo, to be all on a light

Illuceo, to be light as day

Præluceo, to excel

Polluceo-*xi-ctum*, to be bright

Mulceo-*si-fum*, to assuage

Permulceo-*si-fum* & *xi-ctum*, to use tenderly

DEO.

Ardeo-*si-fum*, to blaze, N.

Exardeo, to be all in a flame

Inardeo, to be inflamed

Gaudeo gavissus sum, to rejoice, to delight in, N. P.

Mordeo momordi morsum, to bite, A. 55

Admordeo-*di-fum*, to bite close

Demordeo-*di-fum*, to bite off

Remordeo-*di-fum*, to bite again

Pendeo pependi pensum, to hang, N.

Appendeo-*di-fum*, to hang near

Dependo-*di-fum*, to hang down

Impendo-*di-fum*, to hang over

Prandeo-*di-fum*, to dine, N.

Rideo-*si-fum*, to laugh, A.

Arrideo, to smile upon

Derideo, to make game of

Irrideo, to laugh to scorn

Subrideo, to smile a little

Sedeo fedi sum, to sit, N.

Affideo assēdi assessum, to sit close by

Confideo, to sit together

Diffideo, to sit asunder, to disagree, A.

Obfideo, to overspread

Possideo, to possess, A.

Insideo, to rest upon, to stick fast

Superfideo, to leave off

Desideo desēdi, sup. car. to sit still, to be idle

Spondeo spondendi sponsum, to engage, A. 60

Despondeo-*di-fum*, to betroth

E

Respondeo-

Respondeo-di-sum, *to answer*
 Conspondeo-di-sum, *to engage*
with another

Strideo stridi, *to creak, to*
whiz, N.

Suadeo-fi-sum, *to counsel, A*

Diffuadeo, *to advise contrary*

Persuadeo, *to persuade*

Tondeo totondi tonsum,
to shear, A.

Detondeo-di-sum, *to shear close*

Subtondeo-di-sum, *to clip un-*
derneath

Video-di-sum, *to see, to*
perceive, A.

Invideo, *to envy*

Prævideo, *to foresee*

Provideo, *to take care beforehand*

Revideo, *to look back*

G E O.

Algeo-fi, *to be chill with*
cold, N. 65

Augeo-xi-ctum, *to in-*
crease, A.

Adaugo, *to improve much*

Frigeo-xi, *to be cold, N.*

Fulgeo-fi, *to glisten, to be*
gay

Affulgeo, *to shine upon*

Effulgeo, *to shine out*

Indulgeo-fi-tum, *to pamper,*
to be fond of, A.

Lugeo-xi-ctum, *to mourn,*
to lament, A. 70

Mulgeo-fi & xi-sum &
 ctum, *to milk, A.*

Mulgeo-fi-sum, *to milk out*

Tergeo-fi-sum, *to wipe, A.*

Abstergeo, *to wipe away*

Detergeo, *to rub off*

Extergeo, *to rub bright*

Turgeo-fi, *to swell, to*
strut, N.

Urgeo-fi, *to urge, to press*
on, A.

LEO. [75

Fleo flevi fletum, *to weep, N.*

Defleo, *to bewail*

Effleo, *to weep out*

Leo levi letum, *to be-*
smear, A.

Deleo, *to blot out*

Pleo plevi pletum, *to fill, A.*

Compleo, *to fulfil*

Impleo

Oppleo

Repleo, *to fill again*

Suppleo, *to fill what wants*

Soleo solitus sum, *to be*
wont, N. P.

NEO.

Maneo mansi mansum, *to*
tarry, N.

Permaneo, *to abide to the end*

Remaneo, *to tarry behind*

Neo nevi netum, *to spin, A.*

QUEO.

Torqueo torsi tortum, *to*
twist, A. 81

Contorqueo, *to twist together*

Extorqueo, *to wring out*

Detorqueo, *to wrest on one side*

Retorqueo, *to writhe back, to*
untwist

REO.

Hæreo hæsi hæsum, *to stick*
fast, N.

Adhæreo,

Adhæreo, *to cleave to*
 Cohæreo, *to stick together, to agree*
 Inhæreo, *to abide fast in*
 Mœreo mœstus sum, *to be sad, N. P.*

V E O.

Aveo, *to covet*
 Caveo cavi cautum, *to be ware, N. P.* 85
 Precaveo, *to take heed beforehand*

Faveo favi fautum, *to favour, to bear good will, A.*
 Foveo-vi-tum, *to cherish, A.*
 Refoveo, *to comfort again*
 Liveo, *to be black & blue, N.*

Moveo-vi-tum, *to move, A.*

Amoveo, *to drive away*
 Admoveo, *to make toward*
 Commoveo, *to trouble, to disquiet*
 Dimoveo, *to thrust aside*
 Emoveo, *to put out of place*
 Permoveo, *to make one concerned*
 Promoveo, *to make forward*
 Submoveo, *to remove afar off*

Paveo-vi, *to dread, to fear, N.* 90

Expaveo, *to be in great fear*

E O pure

Cieo civi citum, *to stir up, to raise, A.*

Vieo-ēvi-ētum, *to bind, to hoop, A.*

C H A P. X.

Verbs in o, of the third Conjugation, with their most usual Compounds.

B O.

B IBO bibi bītum, *to drink, A.*

Adbībo, *to quaff, to tipple*
 Conbībo, *to drink together*
 Ebībo, *to drink all*
 Imbībo, *to drink in, to soak in*
 Præbībo, *to drink first*

Cumbo cubui cubītum, *to lie down, N.*

Accumbo, *to sit close by*
 Decumbo, *to lie along*
 Discumbo, *to sit at meat*
 Procumbo, *to lie flat*
 Succumbo, *to lie under, to yield*

Glubo glubi glubītum, *to peel, A.*

Lambo-bi, *to lick, to lap, A.*

Nubo-pſi-ptum, *to be married, N.* 5

Connūbo, *to be married together*

Scabo-bi, *to scratch, to claw, A.*

Scribo-pſi-ptum, *to write, A.*

Adscribo, *to assign, to reckon to,*
 Describo, *to copy out, to portrait*
 Exscribo, *to write out, to resemble*
 Inscribo, *to write upon* [ble
 Præscribo, *to prefix, to order*
 Proscribo, *to publish for sale, to banish*

Subscribo, *to write under*

Superscribo, *to write upon, or over* E 2 C O.

C O.

Dico dixi dictum, to say, to tell, A.

Addico, to pronounce, to give up

Edico, to declare, to publish

Indico, to pronounce, to command

Interdico, to forbid

Prædico, to foretell

Benedico, to speak well, to bless

Maledico, to curse

Duco xi-ctum, to lead, A.

Adduco, to lead away

Abduco, to bring to

Conduco, to lead along, to hire

Educo, to lead out

Induco, to persuade, to move

Introduco, to bring in

Prodūco, to bring forth, to draw out

Subduco, to withdraw

Ico ici ictum, to strike, A. 10

Parco peperci & parsi, parcitum & parsum, to spare, N.

Comparco-fi-sum, to husband well

Vinco vici victum, to overcome, A.

Convinco, to refute, to prove plainly

Devinco, to vanquish

Evinco, to get the mastery, to overtop

D O.

[N.]

Cado cecidi casum, to fall,

Occido occidi occāsum, to fall down, to die

Rēcido-idi-āsum, to fall back

Accido di, S. C. to happen

Decido-di, to fall from

Excido di, to fall off, to be disappointed

Incido-di, to fall in

Intercido-di, to fall between, to decay

Procido-di, to fall down

Succido-di, to fall under

Cædo cesidi cæsum, to beat, to kill, A.

Abscido abscidi abscisum, to cut off

Conscido-di, to chop small

Excido-di-sum, to root out, to destroy

Incido-di-sum, to cut in, to engrave

Intercido-di-sum, to cut in the midst

Occido-di-sum, to slay

Præcido-di-sum, to cut off, to prevent

Succido-di-sum, to hew down

Cando, inusit. A. 15

Accendo-di-sum, to set on fire

Incendo-di-sum, to burn, to inflame

Succendo-di-sum, to inflame

Cedo cessi cessum, to give way, to depart, N.

Abscēdo, to go away

Accēdo, to come near

Concēdo, to grant, A.

Decēdo, to go away, to die

Discēdo, to depart

Incēdo, to step, to walk in state

Intercēdo, to come between, to intercede

Præcēdo, to go before, to excel

Procēdo, to go forwards

Succēdo, to come after

Claudo-fi sum, to shut, A.

Exclūdo, to shut out

Inclūdo, to shut in

Interclūdo, to stop one's passage

Occlūdo, to shut up close

Præclūdo,

Præclūdo, *to stop the way*
 Seclūdo, *to shut apart*
Edo edi esum, to eat, A.
 Ambēdo, *to gnaw round*
 Exēdo, *to consume, to eat away*
 Comēdo-ēdi-ēsum & estum, *to waste in riot*
Fendo-di-sum, inusit.
 Defendo, *to take one's part*
 Offendo, *to offend*
Fido filus sum, to trust, N. P. 20
 Confido, *to trust entirely*
 Diffido, *to distrust* [A.
Findo fīdi fissum, to cleave,
 Diffindo, *to split asunder*
 Suffindo, *to cleave underneath*
Fundo fūdi fusum, to pour,
 Affundo, *to shed upon* [A.
 Confundo, *to mix together, to confound*
 Diffundo, *to scatter abroad*
 Effundo, *to pour out*
 Infundo, *to pour in*
 Profundo, *to pour largely*
 Suffundo, *to spread over*
Lædo-fi-sum, to hurt, A.
 Allīdo, *to dash against, to crush, to break*
 Collīdo, *to bruise together*
 Illīdo, *to dash against*
Ludo-di-sum, to play, to jeer, A.
 Ablūdo, *to be unlike*
 Allūdo, *to play upon one, to resemble*
 Collūdo, *to play together*
 Delūdo, *to beguile, to cheat*
 Elūdo, *to shift off, to chouse*
 Illūdo, *to mock* [&c.
 Prælūdo, *to prepare for singing,*
Mando-di-sum, to chew, A.

Pando-di-passum & pansum, to set open, A. 26
 Dispando, *to stretch out*
 Expando, *to spread abroad, to display*
 Oppando, *to spread against*
Pedo pepidi peditum, to break wind, N.
 Oppedo-di, S. C. *to contradict, to affront*
Pendo pependi pensum, to weigh, to pay
 Appendo-di-sum, *to hang by*
 Expendo-di-sum, *to lay out*
 Impendo-di-sum, *to bestow*
 Perpendo-di-sum, *to consider well*
 Rependo-di-sum, *to requite, to pay again*
 Suspendo-di-sum, *to hang up*
Plaudo-fi-sum, to clap hands, A.
 Applaudo, *to commend*
 Complaudo, or complodo, *to clap hands for joy*
 Explaudo, or explodo, *to hiss, to disapprove*
Prehendo-di-sum, to take hold, A. 30
 Apprehendo, *to seize, to understand* [know
 Comprehendo, *to comprise, to*
 Deprehendo, *to catch unawares*
 Reprehendo, *to reprove, to find fault*
Rado-fi-sum, to shave, A.
 Abrādo, *to shave close, to cut off*
 Corrādo, *to rake together*
 Erādo, *to scrape out*
Rodo-fi-sum, to gnaw, A.
 Corrōdo, *to fret, to gnaw much*
 Erōdo,

Erōdo, *to nibble, to gnaw off*
Rudo rudi, to bray, like an
ass, N.

Scando-di-fum, to climb, A.

Ascendo, to go up

Conscendo, to mount, to go up

Descendo, to go down

Scindo scīdi scissum, to cut,
to slash, A. 35

Abscindo, to cut off

Conscindo, to cut in pieces

Exscindo, to destroy utterly

Rescindo, to cut asunder, to
make void [N.]

Sido-di, f. c. to alight, to sink,

Afsīdo, to sit down by one

Consīdo, to sink, to settle together

Persīdo, to sink to the bottom

Subsīdo, to rest, to settle below

Tendo tetendi tensum &
tentum, to stretch, A.

Attendo, to mind, to take heed

Contendo, to strive, to march

Distendo, to fill, to stuff out

Extendo, to spread, to lengthen

Intendo, to strain, to observe

Obtendo, to draw over, to excuse

Ostendo, to shew

Portendo, to signify beforehand

Prætendo, to lay before, to alledge

Subtendo, to stretch under

Sustendo, to design privacy

Trudo fi-fum, to thrust, A.

Abstrūdo, to thrust away

Detrūdo, to thrust from

Extrūdo, to thrust out

Intrūdo, to thrust in

Protrūdo, to thrust forwards

Tundo tutūdi tunsum, to
thump, to beat, A.

Contundo contūdi contūsum, to
beat together

Obtundo obtūdi obtūsum, to
make dull, to blunt

Pertundo pertūdi pertūsum, to
knock hard

Retundo retūfi retūsum, to
turn the edge of a thing

Vado-fi-fum, to go, N. 40

Evādo, to escape, to become

Invādo, to set upon

Pervādo, to go through

Compounds of Do making
dīdi-ditum, Act.

Abdo, to hide, to put away

Addo, to add, to join to

Condo, to build, to compose

Credo, to believe

Dedo, to yield, to give up

Edo, to set forth, to publish

Indo, to put in, to mark upon

Obdo, to thrust against, to make
fast

Perdo, to lose, to destroy

Prodo, to betray

Reddo, to restore, to make

Subdo, to put under, to subdue

Trado, to deliver, to yield up

Vendo, to sell

Abcondo abscondi ab-
sconditum, to hide

GO and GUO.

Ago egi actum, to do, to
drive, A.

Abigo, to drive away

Adigo, to drive, to force

Circumāgo, to drive round

Cogo, to drive together, to com-
pel

Exigo, to drive out, to require

Redigo, to bring back, to reduce

Subigo, to subdue, to conquer

Transigo, to pass through, to
conclude

Ambigo,

- Ambigo, præt. car. *to doubt*
 Dego degi, sup. car. *to live, to dwell*
 Satago satēgi sup. car. *to be buisy*
 Prodigō prodēgi, sup. car. *to consume wastefully*
 Ango-xi, *to vex, to molest, A.*
 Cingo cinxi cinctum, *to gird, to encircass*
 Accingo, *to gird up to make ready*
 Præcingo, *to gird before [short*
 Succingo, *to gird, under to tie*
 Clango-xi, *to sound the trumpet, N.* [45
 Figo-xi-xum, *to fasten, A.*
 Affigo, *to fasten to*
 Configo, *to thrust through*
 Defigo, *to set in the ground, to fasten*
 Infigo, *to thrust into*
 Præfigo, *to fix before*
 Refigo, *to fix again*
 Suffigo, *to nail up, to put under*
 Transfigo, *to strike through*
 Fingo finxi fictum, *to feign,*
 Affingo, *to invent* [A.
 Confingo, *to forge, to devise*
 Diffingo, *to spoil the shape*
 Effingo, *to resemble, to describe*
 Fligo-xi-ctum, *in usit. A. & t.*
 Affligo, *to trouble, to oppress*
 Confliigo, *to contend, to encounter*
 Infligo, *to strike upon, to inflict*
 Frango fregi fractum, *to break, A.*
 Confringo, *to bruise, to break open*
 Defringo, *to break off*
 Diffringo, *to break asunder*
 Effringo, *to break out*
 Infringo, *to break in*
 Refringo, *to break again*
- Suffringo, *to break underneath*
 Frigo-xi-xum & ctum, *to parch, to fry, A.*
 Confrigo, *to fry together*
 Defrigo, *to fry much*
 Jungo junxi junctum, *to join, A.* 50
 Adjungo, *to join to*
 Conjungo, *to join close*
 Disjungo, *to separate*
 Injungo, *to enjoin, to command*
 Sejungo, *to part asunder*
 Subjungo, *to set asunder*
 Lego legi lectum, *to read, to choose, A.*
 Allēgo, *to choose, to assign*
 Perlēgo, *to read over*
 Relēgo, *to read again*
 Sublēgo, *to read slightly*
 Translēgo, *to read to the end*
 Colligo, *to rake together*
 Deligo, *to pick and choose*
 Eligo } *to choose, to pick out*
 Seligo }
 Diligo-lexi-lectum, *to love*
 Intelligo-lexi-lectum, *to understand*
 Negligo-lexi-lectum, *to be careless of*
 Lingo linxi linctum, *to lick with the tongue, A.*
 Pollingo, *to anoint a dead body*
 Mergo-fi-sum, *to plunge, to drown, A.*
 Demergo, *to sink deep*
 Emergo, *to escape, to get out*
 Immergo, *to plunge over head*
 Submergo, *to dip, to drown*
 Mingo or meio minxi mic-tum, *to make water, N.*
 Immeio, *to piss upon*
 Permeio,

Permeio, *to piss through*
 Mungo munxi munctum,
to snuff, A. 55
 Emungo, *to chouse, to cosen*
 Ningō-xi, *to snow, N.*
 Pago pepigi pactum, *to*
bargain, N.
 Pango panxi & pegi pac-
 tum, *to join, to plank, A.*
 Depango-panxi-panctum, *to*
set in the ground
 Oppango-panxi-panctum, *to*
fasten together
 Circumpango-panxi-panctum
to join round
 Repango-panxi-panctum, *to*
plant again
 Compingo-pegī-pactum, *to*
bind together
 Impingo-pegī-pactum, *to hit*
against
 Suppingo-pegī-pactum, *to*
stitch shoe soles
 Plango planxi planctum, *to*
beat the breasts, N.
 Pungo punxi & pupūgi
 punctum, *to prick, A. 60*
 Compungo-xi-ctum, *to sting*
to the heart
 Dispungo-xi-ctum, *to cross out*
 Expungo-xi-ctum, *to put out*
to cashier
 Repungo-xi & repupūgi re-
 punctum, *to vex again*
 Rego-xi-ctum, *to rule, A.*
 Arrigo, *to list up, to give ear*
 Corrigo, *to correct*
 Dirigo, *to direct, to order*
 Erigo, *to set up, to erect*

Porrigō, *to stretch out*
 Pergo perrexi perrectum, *to*
go forward
 Surgo surrexi surrectum, *to*
arise, to get up
 Assurgo, *to rise up with respect*
 Consurgo, *to rise together*
 Insurgo, *to rise up against one*
 Ringo rinxi rictum, *N. or*
 Ringor rictusum, *D. to grin*
 Spargo-si-sum, *to scatter, to*
sprinkle, A.
 Aspergo, *to sprinkle upon, to wet*
 Conspergo, *to sprinkle abundant-*
 Dispergo, *to scatter abroad [ly*
 Inspergo, *to sprinkle upon*
 Stingō or stinguo stinxi
 stinctum, *in usit. to put*
out, A.
 Distinguo, *to discern asunder*
 Extinguo, *to put out, to destroy*
utterly
 Instinguo, *to stir up, to inspire*
 Præstinguo, *to dazzle the eyes*
 Restinguo, *to quench, to put out*
 Stringo strinxi strictum, *to*
strain, to draw a sword, A.
 Constringo, *to bind fast [65*
 Constringo, *to bind together*
 Distringo, *to trouble greatly, to*
draw
 Extringo, *to bind*
 Obstringo, *to bind fast, to oblige*
 Præstringo, *to bind hard, to dazzle*
 Rettringo, *to unbind, to restrain*
 Sugo fuxi suctum, *to suck, A.*
 Exsugo, *to suck out*
 Tango tetigi tactum, *to*
touch, A.
 Attingo attingi tactum, *to*
touch lightly

Contigo contigi contactum, to
happen

Pertinge pertigi-tactum, to ex-
tend, to reach out

Tingo tinxi tinctum, to dye,
to imbrue, A.

Intingo, to step in, to colour

Vergo, to bend toward, N.

Devergo, to bend downwards

Unguo or Ungo unxi unc-
tum, to anoint, A. 70

Exungo, to besmear

Inungo, to anoint

H O.

Traho xi-ctum, to draw, A.

Abstrāho, to withdraw, to take
away

Attrāho, to draw to

Contrāho, to draw together, to
bargain

Detrāho, to take off, to backbite

Distrāho, to pull asunder

Extrāho, to take out [out

Protrāho, to lengthen, to draw

Retrāho, to draw back

Subtrāho, to take from

Veho xi-ctum, to carry, A.

Advēho, to bring to

Avēho, to carry away

Convēho, to bring together, to
convey

Evēho, to carry out, to promote

Invēho, to bring in

Invēhor invectus sum, to rail,

Dep.

Pervēho, to carry through

Provēho, to advance, to prefer

Revēho, to carry back

Subvēho, to bring up, to extol

L O.

Alō alui altum or alitum,
to nourish, A.

Cello cellui celsum & ce-
culi culsum, inusit. A.

Antecello-ui

Excello-ui-sum

Præcello-ui-sum

} to excel, to
out do

Percello perculi perculsum, to
strike with amazement

Procello proculi proculsum, to
strike down

Rēcello, præt. car. to withdraw,
to pull back

Colo colui cultum, to till,
to worship, A. 75

Accōlo, to inhabit near

Circumcōlo, to dwell round

Excōlo, to trim up, to finish

Incōlo, to inhabit

Recōlo, to bring to memory

Consulo -sului -sultum, to
give or take counsel, A.

Fallo fefelli falsum, to de-
ceive, A.

Refello refelli, to refute

Molo-lui-litum, to grind, A.

Commōlo, to grind together

Emōlo, to grind thoroughly, to
consume

Pello pepuli pulsum, to
drive, A.

Appello appuli-pulsum, to ar-
rive, to approach

Compello compuli-pulsum, to
force, to drive together

Expello expuli-pulsum, to drive
out

Impello impuli-pulsum, to drive
forward, to force

Perpello perpuli-pulsum, to con-
strain

Propello propuli-pulsum, to
drive far off

F

Repello

Repello repūli-pulsum, *to drive back*

Pfallo pfalli, *to sing*, A. 80

Sallo falli faltum, *to season, to salt*, A.

Tollo fustūli sublatum, *to lift up, to take away*, A.

Attollo, præt. car. *to lift up*

Extollo extūli elatum, *to lift, to praise*

Vello velli & vulsi vulsum, *to pluck*, A.

Avello velli-vulsum, *to pull away*

Convello velli-vulsum, *to shake in pieces*

Divello velli-vulsum, *to pull asunder*

Evello velli-vulsum, *to pluck out*

Revello velli & vulsi vulsum, *to pull back*

Volo volui, *to be willing*, N.

Malo malui, *to choose rather*

Nolo nolui, *to be unwilling, to refuse*

M O.

Como compsi comptum, *to dress*, A. 85

Decomo, *to undress*

Demō dempsi demptum, *to take away*, A.

Emo emi emptum, *to buy*

Adimo, *to take away*

Coemo, *to buy up, to purchase*

Dirimo, *to break off*

Eximo, *to set free*

Redimo, *to buy again, to redeem*

Fremo fremui fremitum, *to roar*, N.

Confrēmo, *to murmur, to make a noise*

Infrēmo, *to roar aloud*

Gemo gemui gemitum, *to groan*, N.

Ingēmo, *to lament, to bewail*

Premo pressi pressum, *to squeeze*, A. 90

Comprimo, *to squeeze together*

Deprimo, *to press down*

Exprimo, *to wring out, to declare*

Imprimo, *to print*

Reprimo, *to keep back, to restrain*

Suprimo, *to hold down, to conceal*

Promo prompsi promptum, *to bring out*, A.

Deprōmo, *to fetch out*

Exprōmo, *to bring out, to tell abroad*

Sumo sumpsi sumptum, *to take*, A.

Absūmo, *to waste away*

Afsūmo, *to take to or upon*

Consūmo, *to waste, to spend*

Præsūmo, *to guess beforehand*

Resūmo, *to take again* [N.

Tremo tremui, *to tremble*,

Contrēmo & contrēmisco, *to quake for fear*

Intrēmo, *to tremble, to shiver*

Vomo vomui vomitum, *to spew*, N.

Evōmo, *to vomit out, to utter*

Provōmo, *to vomit a great way*

N O.

Cano cecini cantum, *to sing*, A. 95

Accino accinui-centum, *to sing to an instrument*

Concino

Concino concinui-centum, to
sing in concert

Incino incinui centum, to play
a tune

Intercino intercinui-centum, to
sing a part between

Occino occinui-centum, to chirp
unluckily

Præcino, &c. to sing first

Succino, &c. to sing after

Cerno crevi cretum, to per-
ceive, to decree, A.

Decerno, to distinguish

Excerno, to sift, to purge

Secerno, to put asunder

Succerno, to sift, to separate

Gigno genui genitum, to
beget, A.

Ingigno, to engender, to breed in

Progigno, to get a child, to bring
forth

Lino lini levi or levi litum,
to smear over, A.

Allino, to daub upon

Collino, to rub together

Illino, to cover over, to spoil

Interlino, to strike out with a pen

Oblino, to smear over

Relino, to daub again

Sublino, to daub lightly

Pono posui positum, to put,
to lay, A.

Antepōno, to prefer, to esteem
more

Appōno, to set on, to add

Compōno, to set together, to
compose

Depōno, to put down, to affirm

Dispōno, to put in order

Expōno, to declare, to set forth

Impōno, to put upon

Interpōno, to put between

Oppōno, to set against, to resist

Præpōno, to place first

Propōno, to set to view, to pro-
pose

Repōno, to place again

Suppōno, to put under, to
suborn

Sino iivi situm, to suffer,
A. 100

Desino-fivi, or desitum, to
leave off

Sperno spreui spretum, to
scorn, A.

Asperno & aspernor-ātus, D.
to slight, to reject

Desperno, to slight much

Sterno stravi stratum, to
lay flat, A.

Consterno, to cover, to pave a
floor

Desterno, to unsaddle

Insterno, to spread upon

Prosterno, to beat down, to
overthrow

Substerno, to put under, to subdue

Temno tempsi temptum,
to despise, A.

Contemno, to set at nought
P O.

Carpo-psi-ptum, to crop, A.

Decrepo, to crop off, to diminish

Discrepo, to pull in pieces

Excerpo, to pick and choose

Clepo-psi-ptum, to steal, to
cover, A. 105

Repo-psi-ptum, to creep, to
crawl, N.

Adrepo, to creep toward

Correpo, to crawl together

Erēpo, to creep out, to escape
narrowly

Irrēpo, to creep in

Obrēpo, to steal upon one

Perrēpo, to crawl

Prorēpo, to creep forward by
degrees

Subrēpo, to steal privily

Rumpo rupi ruptum, to
burst, A.

Abrumpo, to break off

Corrumpo, to spoil

Dirumpo, to break in pieces

Erumpo, to burst out

Irrumpo, to break in with force

Interrumpo, to break off in the midst

Perrumpo, to break through

Prærupo, to break asunder

Prorumpo, to burst forth [A.

Scalpo-psi-ptum, to scratch,

Excalpo, to claw, to scratch out

Sculpo sculpsi sculptum, to
engrave, A.

Exsculpo, to carve out

Insculpo, to engrave upon

Serpo-psi-ptum, to creep, to
wiggle, N. 110

Inserpo, to creep in

Proserpo, to creep forward

Strepo-ui-ĭtum, to make a
noise, N.

Instrēpo, to hum, to clatter

Interstrēpo, to make a noise with
others

Obstrēpo, to make a noise at

Perstrēpo, to rattle much

Q U O.

Coquo coxi coctum, to boil,
to dress, A.

Concōquo, to boil or digest

Decōquo, to seeth much, to waste

Excōquo, to boil away, to dry up

Linquo liqui lictum, to leave

Relinquo } to forsake [A.

Derelinquo }

Delinquo, to offend

R O.

Curro cucurri cursum, to
run, N.

Compounds in *curri* & *cucurri*
cursum.

Accurro, to run toward

Decurro, to run down

Excurro, to run out

Præcurro, to run before

Procurro, to run abroad

Compounds in *curri* *cursum*.

Circumcurro, to run about

Concurro, to meet together

Discurro, to run to and again

Incurro, to run into

Recurro, to run back

Succurro, to help, to assist

Transcurro, to run over

Gero gessi gestum, to bear,
to behave, A. 115

Aggëro, to heap up

Congëro, to heap together

Digëro, to digest, to put in order

Egëro, to carry

Ingëro, to bring in

Suggëro, to afford, to put in mind

Fero tuli latum, to bear, to
suffer, A.

Affëro attŭli allātum, to bring to

Aufëro abstŭli ablātum, to take
away

Confëro contŭli collatum, to
bring together, to compare

Defëro-tŭli-lātum, to bring
word, to complain

Diffëro distŭli dilātum, to dis-
quiet, to put off

Effëro,

Effĕro extŭli elātum, *to bring out, to pull off*

Infĕro intŭli illātum, *to bring in, to conclude*

Perfĕro-tŭli-lātum, *to carry through*

Præfĕro-tŭli-lātum, *to put or carry before*

Profĕro-tŭli-lātum, *to bring out in sight*

Refero, *to carry back* [suffer

Suffĕro, præt. car. *to abide, to*

Transfĕro-tŭli-lātum, *to carry over, to translate*

Furo, *to rage, to be mad, N.*

Quæro-sĭvi-sĭtum, *to seek, to ask, A.*

Acquĭro, *to get, to obtain*

Anquĭro, *to seek up and down*

Conquĭro, *to search diligently*

Disquĭro, *to search all about*

Exquĭro, *to try, to examine*

Inquĭro, *to ask, to demand*

Perquĭro, *to search thoroughly*

Sero ferui fertum, *to rank, to order*

Afsĕro, *to affirm*

Consĕro, *to join together*

Desĕro, *to forsake*

Disĕro, *to discourse*

Edisĕro, *to declare, to rehearse*

Exĕro, *to put out*

Insĕro, *to put in*

Intersĕro, *to put between, to intermix*

Sero fevi fatum, *to sow, to plant, A.* 120

Afsĕro-sĕvi-sĭtum, *to plant near*

Consĕro-sĕvi-sĭtum, *to sow thick together*

Insĕro-sĕvi-sĭtum, *to implant, to ingraft*

Obsĕro-sĕvi-sĭtum, *to beset, to surround*

Tero trivi tritum, *to rub, to wear away, A.*

Attĕro, *to rub against, to bruise*

Contĕro, *to bruise small*

Detĕro, *to beat out, to diminish*

Intĕro, *to grate, to grumble*

Obtĕro, *to trample upon, to crush*

Pertĕro, *to break to pieces*

Protĕro, *to crush to pieces*

Retĕro, *to rub again*

Subtĕro, *to gall, to rub underneath*

Verro verri versum, *to brush, to cleanse, A.*

Converro, *to scrub all over*

Deverro, *to sweep* [amine

Everro, *to sweep away, to ex-*

Uro ussi ustum, *to burn, to scorch, A.*

Adũro, *to parch, to singe*

Ambũro, *to burn on every side*

Combũro, *to burn up, to destroy by fire*

Exũro, *to scorch up*

Inũro, *to brand with a hot iron*

Perũro, *to burn all over*

S O.

Accerſo-sĭvi-sĭtum, *to call, to send for, A.*

Arceſſo-sĭvi-sĭtum, *to fetch, to impeach, A.* 125

Cepeſſo-sĭvi-sĭtum, *to go, to take, A.*

Depſo-ſui, *to knead, A.*

Condepſo, *to mix together*

Faceſſo-ſi-ſum, *to cause, to depart, A.*

Inceſſo-ſſi, *to come near, to seize, A.*

Laceſſo-

Laceſſo-fivi & laceſſi-ſitum, *to provoke, A.* 130

**Piſco pinſui & pinſi pinſi-
tum pinſum & piſ-
tum,** *to bake, A.*

Quæſo, *to beſeech, A.*

Viſo viſi, *to go to ſee, to
viſit, N.*

Inviſo, to viſit

Proviſo, to come forth to ſee

Reviſo, to come again to ſee

S C O.

Creſco crevi cretum, *to
grow, N.*

Accreſco, to be increaſed

*Concreſco, to grow together, to
thicken*

Decreſco, to grow leſs

Excreſco, to grow out

Increſco, to grow more and more

Diſco didici, *to learn, A.* 135

Addiſco, to learn well, to improve

Condiſco, to learn with others

Ediſco, to learn by heart

Dediſco, to unlearn, to forget

Perdiſco, to learn precisely

Glifco, *to ſpread itſelf, to
deſire greatly, N.*

Noſco novi-tum, *to know, A*

Ignoſco, to pardon

Pernoſco, to know well

Agnosco agnōvi agnītum, *to
acknowledge*

Cognoſco cognōvi cognītum, *to
perceive, to underſtand*

Paſco pavi paſtum, *to feed, A*

Depaſco, to graze, to feed upon

Epāſco, to eat up

Compeſco-ſui-ſitum, *to reſtrain*

Diſpeſco-ſui-ſitum, *to divide*

Poſco popoſci-ſcitum, *to
require, A.*

Depoſco, to aſk, to demand

Expoſco, to aſk earneſtly

Repoſco, to demand again

Quieſco-evi-etum, *to reſt,
to be quiet, A.* 140

*Acquieſco, to be ſatisfied, or
well pleaſed*

Inceptives from Verbs.

Adoleſco-evi adultum, *to
grow up, N.*

Augeſco auxi auctum, *to
plump up, N.*

Caleſco calui calitum, *to
grow hot, N.*

Hiſco, *to yawn, to gasp, N.*

Fatiſco, to chink, to cleave

Labāſco, *to grow faint, N.*

Obdormiſco-ivi-ſitum, *to
fall aſleep, N.* 146

Sciſco ſcivi ſcitum, *to or-
dain, to decree, A.*

Adſciſco, to take to him

Conſciſco, to vote by conſent

Deſciſco, to revolt, to change

Sueſco ſuēvi ſuētum, *to be
wont, N.*

Aſſueſco, to be accuſtomed to

Conſueſco, to be acquainted with

*Deſueſco, to diſuſe, to change
his cuſtom* [N.]

Tremiſco tremui, *to tremble*

Contremiſco, to be much afraid

Vanefco, *to vaniſh, to come
to nought* 150

Evanefco-ui, *to diſappear*

In-

Inceptives from Nouns.

Ditesco, to grow rich, N.

Gravesco, to be heavy, N.

Mollesco, to grow soft or gentle, N.

Pinguesco, to grow fat, N.

Puerasco, to play the child, N.

Senesco, to grow old, N.

Confenescō confenui, to grow old

T O.

Flecto flexi flexum, to bend,

Circumflexo, to bend round [A.

Deflecto, to bend aside [change

Inflecto, to turn inward, to

Reflecto, to bend back again

Meto messui messum, to mow, to reap, A.

Demeto, to cut down, to chop off

Mitto misi missum, to send, A.

Admitto, to let in, to receive

Admitto, to loose, to let go

Committo, to join together, to commit

Demitto, to let fall, to set down

Dimitto, to send away

Immitto, to throw in

Intermitto, to cease, to leave off

Omitto, to leave out

Permitto, to suffer, to give leave

Præmitto, to send before

Prætermitto, to pass by

Remitto, to send back, to forgive

Submitto, to send underhand, to humble

Transmitto, to send over

Necto nexui & nexi nexum, to join, A.

Annecto, to fasten together

Connecto, to tie close

Innecto, to knit about, to clip

Subnecto, to join underneath

Pecto pexui & pexi pexum, to comb, A.

Depecto, to comb off, to curry

Peto petivi & peti petitum, to fetch, to ask, A.

Appeto, to covet, to desire

Competo, to sue together, to rival

Expeto, to desire much

Impeto, to invade, to attack

Oppeto, to undergo, to suffer

Repeto, to fetch again, to repeat

Suppeto, to ask privily, A. to serve a turn, N.

Plecto plexui & plexi plexum, to punish, A.

Complecto & complector-xus sum, to embrace, to comprehend, D.

Implecto, to fold in

Sisto stiti statum, to stop, to appoint, A.

Sto steti statum, to stand still, A.

165

The Compounds make stiti stitum.

Abstisto, to stand off

Assisto, to stand close by

Consisto, to stand fast

Desisto, to give over

Insisto, to stand upon

Persisto, to continue, to persevere

Resisto, to stand against, to oppose

Subsisto to bear up, to abide still

Sterto stertui, to snore, N.

Desterto, to leave off snoring

Verto-ti-sum, to turn, A.

Adverto, to apply, to perceive

Animadverto, to take notice

Averto, to turn away

Converto, to turn round, to change

Diverto,

Diverto, to turn aside

Evertō, to overturn

Invertō, to turn upside down

Obvertō, to set against

Pervertō, to overthrow, to ruin

Prævertō, to prevent, to be first

Revertō, to turn back

Subvertō, to overthrow

Transvertō, to turn athwart

V O.

Calvo-vi, to deceive, to disappoint, A.

Solvo solvi solūtum, to pay, to let loose, A.

Absolvo, to discharge, to set free

Dissolvo, to unbind, to melt

Exsolvo, to set free, to pay all clear

Perfolvo, to perform, to accomplish

Resolvo, to pay again, to loosen

Vivo vixi victum, to live, N.

170

Convivo, to live together

Revivo & revivisco, to live again

Supervivo, to outlive

Volvo volvi volūtum, to roll, A.

Advolvo, to roll toward one

Convolvo, to roll, to wind together

Devolve, to tumble down

Evolvo, to roll away, to unfold

Involvo, to infold, to wrap in

Nexo nexui nexum, to tie, to join, A.

Texo texui textum, to weave, A.

Attexo, to join to

Contexo, to weave together, to compose

Detexo, to wind off

Intexo, to plait in, to interlace

Prætexo, to border, to fringe

Retexo, to untwist, to weave again

Subtexo, to join after, to subjoin

I O.

Facio feci factum, to make, to cause, A.

Arefacio, to dry, to set a drying

Benefacio, to do well

Calefacio, to heat, to make hot

Frige facio, to cool, to make cold

Malefacio, to do ill, to injure

Stupefacio, to amaze, to astonish

The following Compounds make factum.

Afficio, to affect, to move

Conficio, to dispatch, to consume

Deficio, to fail, to be in eclipse

Efficio, to fulfil, to cause

Inficio, to corrupt, to infect

Interficio, to kill [end

Perficio, to complete, to make an

Præficio, to set over, to put in authority

Reficio, to repair, to refresh

Sufficio, to satisfy, to give consent

Officio offeci, sup. car. to hinder, to make against

Jacio jeci jactum, to cast, to throw, A.

175

The Compounds make jectum.

Abjacio, to cast away

Adjacio, to put to, to add

Conjacio, to throw together

Dejacio, to cast down

Disjacio, to scatter asunder

Ejacio, to cast out

Injacio, to cast in or upon

Interjacio, to cast between

Objacio, to set against, to object

Præjacio, to cast forth

Rejacio, to cast back, to slight

Subjacio, to put under, to subdue

Trajacio, to carry over

Lacio

**Lacio lacui & laxi laciū
& laciū, to entice, A.**

Allicio, to allure

Illicio, to draw in, to caress

Pellicio, to wheedle, to cajole

Elicio-ūi-ītum, to draw out

Specio spexi spectum, to spy,

Aspicio, to look upon [A.

Circumspicio, to look round about

Conspicio, to view, to consider

Despicio, to look down, to despise

Dispicio, to discern, to espy

Inspicio, to look in

Introspicio, to look within

Peraspicio, to see plainly

Prospicio, to look forward, to provide

Respicio, to look back

Suspicio, to look up, to think ill

Fodio fodi fossū, to dig, A.

Confodio, to pierce, to stab

Effodio, to dig out

Perfodio, to dig through

Transfodio, to thrust through

**Fugio fugi fugitum, to flee,
to run away, A.**

Aufugio, to flee away

Confugio, to fly for help

Defugio, to shun [ther

Diffugio, to run hither and thither

Effugio, to escape, to avoid

Perfugio, to fly for succour

Profugio, to leave, to fly away

Refugio, to run back, to shun

Subterfugio, to escape privily

Transfugio, to fly to the other side

**Capio cepi captum, to take,
A. 180**

The Compounds make ceptum.

Accipio, to take, to receive

Concipio, to conceive, to contain

Decipio, to deceive, to cheat

Excipio, to receive, to entertain

Incipio, to begin

Intercipio, to prevent, to forestall

Occipio, to begin, to enter upon

Percipio, to perceive, to under-

Præcipio, to command [stand

Recipio, to take again

Suscipio, to undertake

**Cupio-īvi-ītum, to covet, to
desire, A.**

Percupio, to desire mightily

**Rapio rapui raptum, to
snatch, A.**

The Compounds make ripui reptum

Abripio, to snatch away, to hurry

Arripio, to lay hold of

Corripio, to seize, to rebuke

Diripio, to pluck away by force

Eripio, to snatch out, to rescue

Præripio, to catch first, to prevent

Proripio, to drag along by force

Surripio, to steal privily

**Sapio-īvi or īi & sapui, to
be wise, to savour, N.**

Desapio-īvi & īi, to doat

Resapio-īvi & īi, to smell of

Resapisco-ūi, to repent

Inquio, to say, Def. A. 184

**Pario peperī partum & pa-
ritum, to bring forth, A.**

*The Compounds of this Verb are
of the fourth Conjugation.*

**Quatio quassi quassum, to
shake, A.**

The Compounds make cussi cussum

Concutio, to make to tremble

Decutio, to beat down

Discutio, to shake down, to search

Excutio, to shake off

Incutio, to shake upon

Percutio, to strike, to smite

G Succutio,

Succutio, to jog hard, to trot

U O.

[A.

Acuo-ui acūtum, to sharpen,

Exacuo, to whet, to make an edge

Arguo-ui-ūtum, to reason,
to prove, A.

Redarguo, to confute, to disprove

Batuo-ui-ūtum, to beat, to
fight, A. [190

Cluo-ui, to be famous, N.

Exuo-ui-ūtum, to put off, A.

Fluo fluxi fluxum, to flow

Affluo, to flow upon

Confluo, to meet, to run together

Defluo, to run down

Diffluo, to run all abroad

Effluo, to run out

Influo, to run in

Interfluo, to flow between

Perfluo, to run out, to leak

Refluo, to run back

Gruo grui, inusit.

Congruo, to agree, to suit together

Ingruo, to invade

Imbuo-ui-ūtum, to soak, A.

Induo-ui-ūtum, to put on,
A. 195

Luo lui, to wash, to suffer
punishment, A.

Abluo, to wash off

Alluo, to wash again^t

Colluo, to rinse, to scower

Diluo-ui-ūtum, to wash away,
to mix

Eluo, to rinse, to make clean

Perlue, to wash all over

Pollui-ui-ūtum, to defile

Proluo, to wash much

Metuo-ui, to fear, A.

Minuo-ui-ūtum, to lessen, A.

Comminuo, to bruise, to break
to pieces

Diminuo, to diminish, to impair

Nuo-ui-ūtum, to nod, N.

Abnuo-ui, to refuse

Annuo-ui, to consent

Innuo-ui, to make signs, to hint

Renuo-ui, to nod back, to deny

Pluo plui & pluvi, to rain,
N. 200

Compluo, to wet all over

Depluo, to rain downright

Implue, to rain in or upon

Perpluo, to rain through

Ruo rui ruitum, to tumble,
to fall, N.

The Compounds make ruitum

Corruo, to tumble together

Diruo, to pull down

Eruo, to root out, to overthrow

Irruo, to rush hastily upon

Obruo, to overwhelm

Subruo, to undermine, to cast down

Spuo-ui, to spit, N.

Conspuo, to spit upon

Despuo, to spit down upon

Expuo, to spit out

Inspuo, to spit in or upon

Respuo, to refuse, to deny [A.

Statuo-ui-ūtum, to appoint,

Constituo, to resolve, to determine

Destituo, to forsake

Instituo, to ordain, to instruct

Præstituo, to appoint beforehand

Prostituo, to make common, to
debauch

Restituo, to restore

Substituo, to appoint in ano-
ther's stead

Sternuo-ui-ūtum, to sneeze,

A.

Struo

Struo struxi structum, to build, A. 205

Adstruo, to build near

Construo, to heap up, to set together [face

Destruo, to throw down, to de-

Extruo, to build up, to erect

Instruo, to prepare, to furnish

Obstruo, to build against, to stop

Substruo, to underpin [up

Suo sui sūtum, to sew, to stitch, A.

Affuo, to set on a piece

Confuo, to stitch together

Desuo, to sew behind

Diffuo, to rip asunder

Insuo, to join in

Tribuo-ui-ūtum, to grant, to ascribe, A.

- Attribuo, to impute, to assign

Contribuo, to give, to furnish

Distribuo, to deal out, to divide

Retribuo, to restore

C H A P. XI.

Verbs in *io*, of the fourth Conjugation, with their most usual Compounds.

I. Actives in *ivi itum*.

A MBIO, to court, to seek for

Audio, to hear

Exaudio, to hear perfectly

Subaudio, to understand, something left out

Cio, to move, to stir

Accio, to send for

Excio, to rouse up, to summon

Conodio, to season, to pickle

Custodio, to keep 5

Erudio, to teach, to instruct

Fastidio, to despise

Finio, to finish

Definio, to bind, to appoint

Perfinio, to end fully

Glutio, to swallow

Deglutio, to swallow down

Impedio, to hinder 10

Irretio, to entangle

Lenio, to mitigate

Delinio, to pacify

Mollio, to soften

Emollio, to soften much, to civilize

Munio, to fortify

Circummunio, to intrench

Communio, to fence all about

Emunio, to make strong

Permunio, to make very strong

Nutrio, to nourish, to nurse

Enutrio, bring up

Obedio, to obey 16

Partio, to divide

Dispertio, to distribute

Impertio, to bestow upon

Polio, to polish

Expolio, to burnish

Perpolio, to finish, to put the last hand to

Præpedio, to hinder, to encumber

Punio, to punish 20

Redimio, to crown, to encompass

Sarrio, to weed

Scio, to know

Conscio, to be privy to

Nescio, to be ignorant

Præscio, to know beforehand

Rescio & rescisco, to understand

Sitio, to thirst

Sopio, to lay asleep 25

Stabilio, to make steadfast

Constabilio, to settle, to make sure

Vestio, to clothe

Devestio, to unclothe, to dispossess

II. Neuters in ivi itum.

Balbutio, to stammer

Cæcutio, sup. car. to be
dim-sighted

Bullio, to bubble, to boil 30

Ebullio, to boil, to work up

Dormio, to sleep

Eo ivi itum, to go

The Compounds make ivi or ii.

Abeo, to go away

Adeo, to go to

Ambio, to environ [compass]

Circumeo, to go round, to en-

Coeo, to come together, to meet

Exeo, to go out

Ineo, to go in

Introco, to enter in

Obeo, to undergo, to go all about

Perco, to perish, to be undone

Deperco, to be lost, to be deeply
in love

Disperco, to be utterly ruined

Prodeo, to go forth

Præco, to go before, to excel

Præterco, to pass by

Redeo, to return

Subeo, to go under, to abide

Transco, to pass over

Efurio, to be hungry

Gannio, to yelp like a fox

Obgannio, to mutter, to maunder

Garrio, to prate 35

Gestio, to leap for joy

Glocio, to cluck, as a hen

Grunnio, to grunt

Hinnio, to neigh

Infanio, to be mad

Mugio, to bellow

Mutio, to mutter

Queo, to be able

Nequeo, to be unable

Rugio, to roar, like a lion

Sævio, to rage

Desævio, to rage extremely

Servio, to serve, to wait upon

Infervio, to do service

Subservio, to help forward

Tuffio, to cough

Nagio, to cry, like an infant

III. Variants.

Amicio-ivi-ui & xi-ctum,
to clothe, to carry, A.

Cambio-psi-sum, to ex-
change money 40

Farcio-fi-tum, to stuff, to
fill out, A.

Infarcio, to cram in

Confercio, to fill, to set thick
together

Differcio, to stuff out

Refercio, to cram close

Ferio percussi percussum,
to strike, A.

Fulcio-fi-tum, to prop, to
support, A.

Suffulcio,

Suffulcio, *to bear up, to under-prop*

Haurio haufi haustum, *to draw, A.*

Exhaurio, *to empty*

Raucio-fi-sum, *to be hoarse, N.*

45

Irraucio, *to be very hoarse*

Salio falui & falii saltum, *to leap, N.*

The Compounds make filui & filii fultum.

Affilio, *to leap upon, or against*

Defilio, *to jump down*

Exfilio, *to start up*

Infilio, *to leap in*

Præfilio, *to burst out, like ears*

Profilio, *to burst out, to sally forth*

Réfilio, *to slip back, to rebound*

Transfilio, *to leap over*

Sancio-xi-ctum, & fanci-tum, *to establish a law*

Sentio-fi-sum, *to perceive, to think, A.*

Assentio, *to agree to*

Consentio, *to agree with*

Dissentio, *to disagree*

Præsentio, *to perceive beforehand*

Sepelio-ivi sepultum, *to bury, A.*

[50

Sepio-pfi-tum, *to hedge, A.*

Circumsepio, *to fence round*

Consepio, *to enclose*

Dissepio, *to break down a hedge*

Singultio-ivi singultum, *to sob, to hiccup, N.*

Venio venīvi, & venii venum, *to be sold, N.*

Venio veni ventum, *to come, N.*

Advenio, *to arrive to, to come to*

Circumvenio, *to go about, to cheat*

Convenio, *to meet, to agree*

Devenio, *to come down*

Evenio, *to fall out, to happen*

Invenio, *to find by seeing*

Intervenio, *to come between, or unawares*

Obvenio, *to come against, to meet*

Pervenio, *to arrive, to obtain*

Prævenio, *to come first, to prevent*

Provenio, *to come forth, to increase*

Subvenio, *to help, to relieve*

Vincio vinxi vinctum, *to bind, A.*

Devincio, *to bind fast, to oblige*

Revincio, *to tie behind, to gird fast*

The Compounds of Pario make perui pertum.

Aperio, *to open. to make known*

Adaperio, *to set wide open*

Operio, *to cover, to conceal*

Adoperio, *to cover all over*

Cooperio, *to cover close, to overwhelm*

Peri pertum.

Comperio, *to find out to know certainly*

Reperio, *to find by chance*

C H A P. XII.

Deponents and Imperfonals.

I. Deponents of the first Conjugation in or atus sum.

A Bomīnor, to hate, to detest
 Adūlor, to flatter
 Emūlor, to vie, to imitate
 Altercor, to wrangle, to scold
 Aprīcor, to sit in the sun, to air himself 5
 Aquor, to give or fetch water
 Arbitror, to suppose, to award
 Assentor, to flatter, to soothe
 Aucūpor, to go a fowling, to seek for
 Auspīcor, to begin, to enterprize 10
 Auxilior, to help, to relieve
 Bacchor, to revel, to swagger
 Cachinnor, to laugh aloud, to giggle
 Causor, to shew a reason, to blame
 Camessor, to junket, to eat riotously 15
 Comītor, to accompany
 Conciōnor, to preach
 Conor, to endeavour
 Conspīcor, to spy, to view
 Contemplor, to behold, to consider 20
 Convīvor, to feast
 Crimīnor, to accuse, to impeach
 Cunctor, to delay
 Detestor, to abhor, to hate
 Dignor, to think worthy, to vouchsafe 25
 Diverfor, to lodge, to sojourn
 Domīnor, to rule, to bear sway
 Epūlor, to banquet, to feast

Exēcror, to curse, to ban
 Fabūlor, to talk 30
 Famūlor, to attend, to wait upon
 Faris or fare, to speak
 Ferior, to keep holiday, to be idle
 Frustror, to disappoint, to be disappointed
 Furor, to steal 35
 Gesticulor, to make postures, to dance the antick
 Glorior, to boast, to brag
 Graffor, to march, to rage and spread
 Gratūlor, to wish one joy, to thank
 Gravor, to be heavy at, to take ill 40
 Hallucīnor, to blunder, to mistake
 Hariōlor, to divine, to guess
 Hortor, to advise, to encourage
 Hospītor, to entertain, to lodge
 Jacūlor, to shoot, to dart 45
 Imagīnor, to conceive, to suppose
 Imītor, to do like another, to imitate
 Infīcor, to deny
 Jocer, to jest
 Lætor, to be glad 50
 Lamentor, to bewail, to lament
 Latrocīnor, to practise robbery
 Licītor, to cheapen, to bid money
 Lucror, to gain, to get advantage
 Luctor, to strive, to wrestle 55
 Machīnor, to invent, to contrive
 Medīcor, to heal, to cure
 Medītor, to think, to meditate
 Mercor, to buy and sell, to merchandize 60
 Metor, to set bounds

Minor,

Minor, to threaten
 Miror, to wonder, to admire
 Modëror, to govern, to set bounds
 Modulor, to play a tune
 Mœchor, to commit adultery 65
 Moror, to tarry, to delay
 Mutuor, to borrow
 Negotior, to buy and sell, to traffick
 Nidülör, to build a nest
 Nugor, to trifle 70
 Nundinor, to buy and sell publicly
 Obtestor, to beseech
 Opëror, to work, to labour
 Opitülör, to help, to assist
 Otior, to be idle 75
 Periclitor, to be in danger
 Philosöphor, to study, to act like a philosopher
 Piscor, to fish
 Popülör, to lay waste, to destroy
 Prædor, to rob, to plunder 80
 Præstölör, to tarry, to wait for
 Prævaricör, to dodge, to deal unfairly
 Precor, to pray
 Ratiocinor, to reason, to argue
 Recordor, to call to mind 85
 Refrâgor, to vote against one, to resist
 Rimor, to search, to peep
 Rixor, to quarrel, to brawl
 Rusticor, to dwell in the country
 Sciscitor, to ask, to enquire 90
 Scortor, to wench, to follow whores
 Scrutor, to seek diligently
 Sëctor, to follow, to pursue
 Sermocinor, to discourse
 Solor, to comfort, to encourage 95
 Spatior, to walk abroad
 Specülör, to watch, to espy
 Stipülör, to make a covenant
 Stomächor, to be angry, to fret
 Tergiverfor, to turn his back 100

Testor, to witness
 Tristor, to be sorrowful
 Vador, to give bail
 Vagor, to wander
 Venëror, to worship 105
 Venor, to hunt
 Verfor, to converse
 Vocifëror, to bawl aloud

II. Deponents of the second Conjugation.

Fateor fassus sum, to acknowledge, to grant.

Confiteor, fessus sum, to confess

Diffiteor, præter. car. to disown, to deny

Profiteor-fessus sum, to declare openly

Liceor-itus sum, to bid money 110

Polliceor, to assure, to promise

Medeor, to heal

Mëreor-itus sum, to deserve
Commereor, to deserve ill

Misereor misertus sum, to pity

Reor ratus sum, to suppose

Tueor tuitus sum, to defend, to look to 115

Intueor, to look into

Vereor veritus sum, to fear, to stand in awe

III. Deponents of the third Conjugation.

Amplector-xus sum, to embrace.

Apiscor

Apiscor aptus sum, <i>to get, to recover</i>	Nanciscor nactus sum, <i>to obtain</i> 130
Adipiscor-eptus sum, <i>to obtain</i>	Nascor natus sum, <i>to be born</i>
Indipiscor-eptus sum, <i>to get, to win</i>	Denascor, <i>to die</i>
Comminiscor commentus sum, <i>to devise</i>	Nitor nifus or nixus sum, <i>to strive</i>
Complector-xus sum, <i>to embrace, to surround</i> 120	Adnitor, <i>to labour hard</i>
Expergiscor experrectus sum, <i>to awake</i>	Innitor, <i>to lean upon</i>
Fatiscor fessus sum, <i>to be weary</i>	Obnitor, <i>to strain much</i>
Defetiscor, <i>to be much tired</i>	Obliviscor oblitus sum, <i>to forget</i>
Fruor-itus or fructus sum, <i>to enjoy</i>	Orior ortus sum, <i>to rise, as the sun</i>
Fungor functus sum, <i>to do an office</i>	Adorior, <i>to set upon</i>
Gradior gressus sum, <i>to step, to go</i> 125	Oborior, <i>to rise and overspread</i>
Aggredior, <i>to set upon, to attempt</i>	Paciscor pactus sum, <i>to bargain</i> 135
Congredior, <i>to meet together</i>	Patior passus sum, <i>to endure</i>
Digredior, <i>to step aside</i>	Perpetior-pestus sum, <i>to endure to the last</i>
Egredior, <i>to go out</i>	Queror questus sum, <i>to complain</i>
Ingredior, <i>to go in</i>	Conqueror, <i>to complain much</i>
Transgredior, <i>to step over or beyond</i>	Reminiscor, <i>to remember</i>
Irafcor iratus sum, <i>to be angry</i>	Sequor secutus sum, <i>to follow</i>
Labor lapsus sum, <i>to slide</i>	Afsequor, <i>to obtain</i>
Alator, <i>to slide upon</i>	Exsequor, <i>to perform</i>
Elator, <i>to slip out</i>	Prosequor, <i>to follow close</i>
Illabor, <i>to slip in</i>	Subsequor, <i>to come after</i>
Collabor, <i>to slide together, to fall</i>	Vescor, <i>to eat, to feed on</i> 140
Loquor locutus sum, <i>to speak</i>	Ulciscor ultus sum, <i>to revenge</i>
Allöquor, <i>to speak to</i>	Utor usus sum, <i>to use</i>
Collöquor, <i>to talk together</i>	Abutor, <i>to misuse</i>
Oblöquor, <i>to rail, to backbite</i>	IV. Deponents of the fourth Conjugation.
Morior mortuus sum, <i>to die</i>	Blandior-itus sum, <i>to flatter to scold</i> Ex-

Experior-pertus sum, <i>to try, to find by trying</i>	Potior-itus sum, <i>to enjoy, to become master of</i>
Largior-itus sum, <i>to bestow</i> 145	Sortior-itus sum, <i>to obtain by lot</i>
Mentior-itus sum, <i>to lie, to counterfeit</i>	
Metior mensus sum, <i>to measure</i>	Impersonals.
Dimetior, <i>to measure over</i>	Decet decuit, <i>it becometh</i>
Molior-itus sum, <i>to labour, to toil</i>	Libet libuit or itum est, <i>it liketh</i>
Admolior, <i>to endeavour with force</i>	Licet-uit or itum est, <i>it is lawful</i>
Amolior, <i>to remove, to heave away</i>	Liquet, <i>it is evident</i>
Opperior-pertus sum, <i>to wait for, to tarry</i>	Misèret misertum est, <i>it pitieth</i> 5
Ordior orsus sum, <i>to begin</i> 150	Oportet-uit, <i>it is necessary</i>
Partior partitus sum, <i>to divide</i>	Piget-uit or itum est, <i>it grieveth</i>
	Pœnitet-uit, <i>it repenteth</i>
	Pudet-uit, <i>it shameth</i>
	Tædet-uit, or pertæsum est, <i>it tireth</i> 10
	Fletur fletum est, <i>they weep</i>
	Statur statum est, <i>they stand</i>
	Studetur-itus est, <i>they study</i>

C H A P. XIII.

Parts indeclinable.

I. Adverbs.

A DEO, <i>so</i>	Alicubi, <i>somewhere, any where</i>
Adhuc, <i>as yet</i>	Alicunde, <i>from some place or other</i>
Ædēpol, <i>by the temple of Pollux, in good truth</i>	Aliò, <i>to another place</i>
Ægre, <i>hardly, with difficulty</i>	Aliorsum, <i>toward another place</i> 15
Æquè, <i>alike, as well</i>	Aliquà, <i>some way, by some means</i>
Age, <i>come on, well well</i>	Aliquandò, <i>sometimes, at length</i>
Agēdum, <i>come on then</i>	Aliquò, <i>some whither</i>
Agite, <i>go to, mind ye</i>	Aliquoties, <i>several times</i> 5
Alia, <i>another way</i>	Aliter, <i>otherwise</i> 20
Aliàs, <i>another time, otherwise</i> 10	Aliundè, <i>from some other place</i>
Alibi, <i>elsewhere, in another place</i>	Amābo, <i>I prithee</i>
	Amicè, <i>like a friend</i>
	Aptè, <i>fitly</i>
	H Bellè,

Bellè, <i>prettily</i>	25	Fortuito, <i>accidentally</i>	
Benè, <i>well</i>		Frustra, <i>in vain, to no purpose</i>	70
Bifarium, <i>two ways</i>		Funditus, <i>from the bottom</i>	
Bis, <i>twice</i>		Furtim, <i>by stealth</i>	
Blandè, <i>flatteringly</i>		Graviter, <i>grievously</i>	
Breviter, <i>briefly, in short</i>	30	Gregatim, <i>by companies</i>	
Centies, <i>an hundred times</i>		Hâc, <i>this way</i>	75
Certè, <i>certainly</i>		Haëtēnus, <i>hitherto</i>	
Ceu, <i>as, as it were</i>		Haud, <i>scarcely, not at all</i>	
Citò, <i>quickly, speedily</i>		Hercle, <i>by Hercules, truly</i>	
Cœlitus, <i>from heaven</i>	35	Heri, <i>yesterday</i>	
Conjunctim, <i>jointly, together</i>		Heus, <i>ho ! hark ye !</i>	80
Cras, <i>to-morrow</i>		Hic, <i>here</i>	
Cur, <i>why, for what reason</i>		Hinc, <i>from hence</i>	
Dehinc, <i>from henceforth, moreover</i>		Hodie, <i>to-day</i>	
Deinceps, <i>after, next in order</i>	40	Horsum, <i>this way</i>	
Deinde, <i>after, that, secondly</i>		Huc, <i>hither</i>	85
Demum, <i>at last</i>		Hucusque, <i>thus far</i>	
Denique, <i>finally, last of all</i>		Jam, <i>already, Jam jam, by and by</i>	
Deorsum, <i>downward</i>		Jamdiu, <i>now, of long time</i>	
Diù, <i>a long time</i>	45	Jamdūdum, <i>long since</i>	
Divinitus, <i>from God</i>		Jampridem, <i>a while ago</i>	90
Doctè, <i>learnedly</i>		Ibi, <i>there, then</i>	
Dudum, <i>but lately</i>		Ibidem, <i>at the same time, in the same place</i>	
Dum, <i>whilst, until</i>		50	Identidem, <i>now and then</i>
Duntaxat, <i>only, at least</i>		Illac, <i>that way</i>	
Eà, <i>that way, by that means</i>		Illic, <i>there, in that place</i>	95
Ecce, <i>look, see</i>		Illinc, <i>from thence</i>	
Ehōdum, <i>come hither</i>		Illuc, <i>thither</i>	
Eja, <i>good sir ! aye, marry</i>	55	Imo, <i>yea, rather</i>	
Eò, <i>thither</i>		Impendio, <i>very much</i>	
Eodem, <i>to the same place, to the same end</i>		Imprimis, <i>in the first place</i>	100
Esto, <i>put the case, suppose it</i>		Inde, <i>from thence</i>	
Etiam, <i>yes</i>		Indies, <i>daily, every day</i>	
Facilè, <i>easy</i>		Infernè, <i>from below</i>	
Ferè, <i>commonly, almost</i>	60	Inibi, <i>in that very place</i>	
Fermè, <i>almost</i>		Interdiu, <i>in the day time</i>	105
Foras, <i>to a place, abroad</i>		Intrò, <i>within, into a place</i>	
Foris, <i>in a place, abroad</i>		Intus, <i>within, in a place</i>	
Forſan, <i>perchance</i>		Iſhic, <i>there</i>	
Forsitan, <i>perhaps, it may be</i>	65	Iſthinc, <i>from thence</i>	
Fortaffe or fortallis, <i>perhaps</i>		Ita, <i>so, thus</i>	110
Fortè, <i>by chance, as it fell out</i>		Itcrum, <i>again</i>	
Fortiter, <i>courageously</i>		Itidem, <i>in like manner</i>	Le-

Leviter, <i>lightly</i>		Optimè, <i>very well, best of all</i>	
Libenter, <i>willingly</i>		Parcè, <i>sparingly, like a niggard</i>	
Licèt, <i>be it so, content</i>	115	Pariter, <i>in like manner, as well</i>	
Magis, <i>more, the rather</i>		Parum, <i>a little</i>	160
Malè, <i>ill, badly</i>		Parumper, <i>a little while</i>	
Manè, <i>in the morning</i>		Paulatim, <i>by little and little</i>	
Maximè, <i>very much, by all means</i>		Paulisper, <i>a little while</i>	
Medius fidius, <i>in very deed</i>	120	Paulò, <i>by a little</i>	
Mehercle, <i>in troth</i>		Paululum, <i>a small matter</i>	165
Meliùs, <i>better</i>		Pedetentim, <i>by gentle steps</i>	
Meritò, <i>deservedly</i>		Penè, <i>in a manner, almost</i>	
Millies, <i>a thousand times</i>		Penitus, <i>thoroughly, perfectly</i>	
Minimè, <i>in the least, not at all</i>	125	Perendie, <i>two days hence</i>	
Minimùm, <i>at the least</i>		Pessimè, <i>very ill, most basely</i>	170
Minus, <i>less, not so</i>		Plerumque, <i>for the most part</i>	
Modò, <i>just now, only</i>		Plùs, <i>more</i>	
Modò non, <i>within a little</i>		Plurimùm, <i>very much, at most</i>	
Mox, <i>presently</i>	130	Pol, <i>by Pollux, indeed</i>	
Multò, <i>by much</i>		Postremo, <i>lastly, in the last place</i>	
Multoties, <i>often, many times</i>		Postremum, <i>last, the last time</i>	176
Multùm, <i>much</i>		Pridem, <i>lately, some time ago</i>	
Næ, <i>indeed, truly</i>		Pridie, <i>the day before</i>	
Ne, <i>do not</i>	135	Primò, <i>in the first place</i>	
Necubi, <i>left, any where</i>		Primum, <i>at first</i>	180
Nedum, <i>much less, not to say</i>		Privatim, <i>privately, by himself</i>	
Nequaquam, <i>by no means</i>		Priùs, <i>before</i>	
Neutiquam, <i>not at all</i>		Priusquam, <i>before that</i>	
Nimirum, <i>to wit, that is to say</i>	140	Profectò, <i>truly</i>	
Nimis or nimium, <i>overmuch</i>		Prope, <i>near, well nigh</i>	185
Non, <i>no, not</i>		Propemodum, <i>almost</i>	
Non modò, <i>not only</i>		Prorsus, <i>at all, altogether</i>	
Non solum, <i>not only</i>		Proximè, <i>next of all</i>	
Nudiustertius, <i>three days ago</i>	145	Putà, <i>suppose, to wit</i>	
Num, <i>whither</i>		Qua, <i>which way</i>	190
Nunc, <i>now, at this time</i>		Quadrages, <i>forty times</i>	
Nunquam, <i>never</i>		Quam, <i>than, as how</i>	
Nunquid, <i>whither</i>		Quamdiu, <i>how long, as long</i>	
Nuper, <i>lately</i>	150	Quamdūdum, <i>how long since</i>	
Nusquam, <i>no where</i>		Quamōbrem, <i>why so</i>	195
O! <i>oh that! I wish</i>		Quampridem, <i>how long ago</i>	
O si! <i>oh that!</i>		Quamprimum, <i>as soon as may be</i>	
Olim, <i>formerly, hereafter</i>		Quando, <i>when, at what time</i>	
Omnifariam, <i>on every side</i>	155	Quantò, <i>by how much</i>	
Omīno, <i>altogether, at all</i>		Quaqua, <i>what way so ever</i>	200

Quare, wherefore		Summum, at the most	
Quasi, as if, as it were		Superne, from above	
Quatour, four times		Sursum, upward, overhead	
Quid, why		Tam, so, as well	
Quidni, quin, why not	205	Tandem, at last	250
Quinquies, five times		Tanquam, like as	
Quò, whither, to what place		Tantillum, so very little	
Quocunque, whither soever		Tantisper, so long	
Quomodo, how		Tanto, by so much	
Quondam, formerly	210	Tantum, so much only	255
Quorsum, to what end		Tantummodo, only	
Quotannis, yearly, every year		Tantumnon, within a small matter	
Quotidie, every day, daily		Temere, rashly	
Quoties, how oft, as often as		Ter, three times, thrice	
Quovis, any whither	215	Toties, so often	260
Quousque, how far		Tricies, thirty times	
Quum, or cum, when		Trifariam, three several ways	
Raro, seldom		Tunc, then, at that time	
Recta, right along		Ubi, where, when	
Rectè, well right	220	Ubicunque, wheresoever	265
Repentè, suddenly		Ubinam, where, in what part	
Reverà, in very deed		Ubique, every where	
Sæpe, oftentimes		Ubivis, any where	
Sanè, indeed		Unà, in one, together	
Sapienter, wisely	225	Unde, from whence	270
Satis, enough, sufficiently		Unicè, only, entirely	
Satius, better		Universim, generally	
Scilicet, to wit, yea, marry		Unquam, ever, at any time	
Secus, otherwise		Usquam, any where	
Semel, once, at once	230	Usque, still	275
Semper, always		Usquequò, how far, how long	
Sensim, by degrees		Ut, as, Uti, as	
Seorsim, apart, aside		Utinam, I wish	
Serò, late		Utpote, as being, because	
Sexies, six times	235	Utrobique, on both sides	280
Sic, so, thus		Validè & valde, very much	
Sicubi, if any where		Velut, as. Veluti, as	
Sicut, or sicuti, like as		Verbātim, word by word	
Sigillatim, one by one, particularly		Verè, truly	
Simul, at once, as soon as	240	Vibātim, by streets	285
Simulac or simulatque, as soon as		Vicissim, by turns	
Sodes, I pray you		Virītim, man by man	
Solum, only		Vix, scarcely not	
Solummodo, only		Vulgariter, meanly	
Subinde, now and then	245		

Vulgo, commonly

II. Conjunctions.

Ac, and, than, as

Aliōqui, or aliōquin, otherwise

An, whether

Anne, whether or not

Ast, but

At, but

Atque, and than, as

Atqui, but

Attāmen, yet, notwithstanding

Aut, or, either

Autem, but, and

Cæteróqui, otherwise, in other respects

Cætērum, but

Cum, both, seeing that

Dum, so that

Dummōdo, so that

Enim, for

Enimvēro, in very deed

Equidem, truly, indeed

Ergo, therefore

Et, and

Etēnim, for, because that

Etsi, tho', altho'

Idcirco, for that reason

Ideo, therefore

Igitur, therefore

Itāque, therefore

Item, also, likewise

Licet, altho'

Nam, or namque, for

Ne, lest that

Nec, neither, and not

Necne, or not

Necnon, and also

Neque, neither, nor

Neu, and not, lest

Neve, neither, nor, and lest

Ni, or nisi, unless

Nonne, is it not?

Porro, moreover

Præterquam, excepting

290 Proin, or proinde, and therefore

Propterea quod, because

Quam, than

Quamvis, altho'

Quando, seeing that, because

Quandoquidem, for as much as

5 Quāquam, although

Quātēnus, seeing that

Que, and

Quia, for, because

Quidem, indeed

Quin, but if

Quippe, for, because

Quo, that, to the end that

Quocirca, wherefore

Quod, that, because

Quod si, but if

15 Quoniam, because

Quoque, and also

Quum, seeing that

Saltem, at least

Sed, but

20 Seu, whether, or

Si, if, altho'

Sin, but if

Siquidem, if indeed

Sive, whether, or else

25 Tamen, yet, nevertheless

Tametsi, altho'

Tum, both, and also

Ve, or

Vel, either, or even

30 Vero, but, nay, rather

Verum, but, but yet

Veruntāmen, nevertheless

Ut, or uti, that, to the end that

Utrum, whether

35 III. Prepositions serving to the Acculative Case.

Ad, to, at, near

Adversum, or adversus, toward, against

40 Ante, before

Apud, at, hand by

Circa,

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40
bat

Circa, about, nigh
Circiter, about, nigh
Circum, round about
Cis, on this side, behither
Citra, on this side, behither
Contra, against, on the other side 10
Egra, towards
Extra, without, on the outside
Infra, beneath, below
Inter, between, among
Intra, within, on the inside 15
Juxta, beside, nigh to
Ob, for, because of
Penes, in the power
Per, by, through, along
Pone, behind, after 20
Post, after, since
Præter, beside, except
Prope, nigh, near
Propter, for, hard by
Secundum, after, according to 25
Secus, by, nigh to
Supra, above, over
Trans, over, on the further side
Versus, toward
Ultra, beyond, further 30
Usque, until, up to, as far as
*The foregoing Prepositions are all
 comprehended in four ancient
 Verses, viz.*
Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra,
 circiter, extra.
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans,
 supra, versus, & infra.
Ultra, post, præter, propter, pro-
 pe, pone, secundum.
Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta
 inter, ob, intra.

IV. Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case.

A, ab, abs, from, out of
A is used before a consonant, ab be-
 fore a vowel, abs before tēq and r
Abſque, without, but for

5 **Coram**, before, in presence
Cum, with, together with
De, from, concerning 5
E, or **ex**, out of, from
Palam, openly, in sight of
Præ, before, in comparison
Pro, for, instead of
Sine, without, not with 10
Tenus, until, up to

V. Prepositions serving to both Cases.

Clam, privily, unknown to
In, in, into, against
Sub, under
Subter, under 20
Super, above, over 5
These six are never used single, viz.
Am-, or **an-**, about
Di-, or **dis-**, signify separation
Re-, again
Se-, asunder, or by itself
Con-, for cum, together

VI. Interjections.

Ah! alas!
Apage, away, begone
Apagēſis, away fie! for shame!
Atat, well-a-day! out! alas!
Au, peace! for shame! 5
Eheu, ah! alas!
Oho, good now! oh! ſirrah
Evax, hey day! oh brave!
Euge, well done!
Ha ha, he, an expression of laughter
Hei, wo! alas! 11
Hem, how! here he is!
Hcu, alas! woe's me!
Hoi an expression of weeping
Hui, whoo! O ſye! 15
Io, ho brave!
Oh, oh! alas!
Papæ, O strange
Proh, oh!
Malum, with a vengeance!
Væ, wo! out upon't! 21

Vocabularium Latiale.

P A R T II..

Shewing the Variation and Declining of all the Declinable Parts of Speech, both regular and irregular.

C H A P. I.

The regular Declension of Substantives.

A Table of the several Endings of the five Declensions.

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
			Neut.	Neut.	Neut.	
Singular.	Nom.	a	us, er, um		us	ues
	Gen. of	æ	i	is	ûs	uêi
	Dat. to	æ	o	i	ui	uêi
	Accus.	am	um	em, im	N um	uem
	Voc. O	ar	e, er, um	L N	us	ues
	Ab. with or by	a	o	e i	u	ue
Plural.	Nom.	æ	i aces		us	uaes
	Gen. of	ârum	ôrum	um, ium	uum	êrum
	Dat. to	is, âbus	is	ibus	ibus, ũbus	êbus
	Accus.	as	os aces		us	uaes
	Voc. O	æ	i aces		us	uaes
	Ab. with or by	is, âbus		ibus	ibus, ũbus	êbus

DECLENSION I.

The Pattern.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Mus-a, a song	Mus-æ, songs
G. Mus-æ, of a song	Mus-ārum, of songs
D. Mus-æ, to a song	Mus-is, to songs
A. Mus-am, a song	Mus-as, songs
V. Mus-a, O song	Mus-æ, O songs
A. Mus-â, with or by a song	Mus-is, with or by songs

After this Pattern decline all the Words in the first Chapter of the first Part of this Vocabulary.

The Pattern of filia and nata.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Fili-a, a daughter	Fili-æ, daughters
G. Fili-æ, of a daughter	Fili-ārum, of daughters
D. Fili-æ, to a daughter	Fili-is, or fili-ābus, to daughters
A. Fili-am, a daughter	Fili-as, daughters
V. Fili-a, O daughter	Fili-æ, O daughters
A. Fili-â, with or by a daughter	Fili-is, or fili-ābus, with or by daughters

The Pattern of Words ending in abus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. De-a, a goddess	De-æ, goddesses
G. De-æ, of a goddess	De-ārum, of goddesses
D. De-æ, to a goddess	De-ābus, to goddesses
A. De-am, a goddess	De-as, goddesses
V. De-a, O goddess	De-æ, O goddesses
A. De-â, with or by a goddess	De-ābus, with or by goddesses

So decline mula, a She mule, equa, a Mare, liberta, a Free-Woman. Also anima, a soul, asina, a She-Ass, serva, servant, focia, a Companion, conserva, a Fellow-servant, domina, a Lady, famula, an Hand-Maid.

DECLENSION II.

The Pattern in us.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Mund-us, <i>the world</i>	Mund-i, <i>worlds</i>
G. Mund-i, <i>of the world</i>	Mund-ōrum, <i>of worlds</i>
D. Mund-o, <i>to the world</i>	Mund-is, <i>to worlds</i>
A. Mund-um, <i>the world</i>	Mund-os, <i>worlds</i>
V. Mund-e, <i>O world</i>	Mund-i, <i>O worlds</i>
A. Mund-o, <i>with or by the world</i>	Mund-is, <i>with or by worlds</i>

See more Examples in Part I. Chap. II. Numb. I.

The Patterns of Words in er, not increasing.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Magist-er, <i>a master</i>	Magistr-i, <i>masters</i>
G. Magistr-i, <i>of a master</i>	Magistr-ōrum, <i>of masters</i>
D. Magistr-o, <i>to a master</i>	Magistr-is, <i>to masters</i>
A. Magistr-um, <i>a master</i>	Magistr-os, <i>masters</i>
V. Magist-er, <i>O master</i>	Magistr-i, <i>O masters</i>
A. Magist-ro, <i>with or by a master</i>	Magistr-is, <i>with or by masters</i>

*So are declined the Words in Part I. Chap. I.
Numb. II.*

The Pattern of Words in er, increasing short.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Puer, <i>a boy</i>	Puēr-i, <i>boys</i>
G. Puēr-i, <i>of a boy</i>	Puēr-ōrum, <i>of boys</i>
D. Puēr-o, <i>to a boy</i>	Puēr-is, <i>to boys</i>
A. Puēr-um, <i>a boy</i>	Puēr-os, <i>boys</i>
V. Puēr, <i>O boy</i>	Puēr-i, <i>O boys</i>
A. Puēr-o, <i>with or by a boy</i>	Puēr-is, <i>with or by boys</i>

See more Examples in Part I. Chap. II. Numb. III.

DECLENSION. III.

The Pattern of Non-crescents, M. or F. or C. 2.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Menf-is, <i>a month</i>	Menf-es, <i>months</i>
G. Menf-is, <i>of a month</i>	Menf-ium, <i>of months</i>
D. Menf-i, <i>to a month</i>	Menf-ibus, <i>to months</i>
A. Menf-em, <i>a month</i>	Menf-es, <i>months</i>
V. Menf-is, <i>O month</i>	Menf-es, <i>O months</i>
A. Menf-e, <i>with or by a month</i>	Menf-ibus, <i>with or by months</i>

*So decline the Words in Part I. of the Vocabulary,
Chap. III. Numb. I. and II.*

The Pattern of Non-crescents, Neuter.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Mar-e, <i>the sea</i>	Mar-ia, <i>seas</i>
G. Mar-is, <i>of the sea</i>	Mar-ium, <i>of seas</i>
D. Mar-i, <i>to the sea</i>	Mar-ibus, <i>to seas</i>
A. Mar-e, <i>the sea</i>	Mar-ia, <i>seas</i>
V. Mar-e, <i>O sea</i>	Mar-ia, <i>O seas</i>
A. Mar-i, <i>with or by the sea</i>	Mar-ibus, <i>with or by seas</i>

So decline the Neuters in Part I. Chap. III. Numb. III.

The Pattern of Words, increasing sharp, m. or f. or c. 2.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Leo, <i>a lion</i>	Leōn-es, <i>lions</i>
G. Leōn-is, <i>of a lion</i>	Leōn-um, <i>of lions</i>
D. Leōn-i, <i>to a lion</i>	Leōn-ibus, <i>to lions</i>
A. Leōn-em, <i>a lion</i>	Leōn-es, <i>lions</i>
V. Leo, <i>O lion</i>	Leōn-es, <i>O lions</i>
A. Leōn-e, <i>with or by a lion</i>	Leōn-ibus, <i>with or by lions</i>

*More of this Kind see in Part I. Chap. III. Numb. V.
VI. and VIII.*

The

The Pattern of the Words in um.

Sing.

Plur.

N. Regn-um, *a kingdom*Regn-a, *kingdoms*G. Regn-i, *of a kingdom*Regn-ōrum, *of kingdoms*D. Regn-o, *to a kingdom*Regn-is, *to kingdoms*A. Regn-um, *a kingdom*Regn-a, *kingdoms*V. Regn-um, *O kingdom*Regn-a, *O kingdoms*A. Regn-o, *with or by a kingdom* Regn-is, *with or by kingdoms*

*Like this are all the Neuters in Part I. Chap. II.
Numb. V.*

GENERAL RULES.

I. Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative Accusative and Vocative alike in both Numbers: And their Cases in the Plural Number, in whatever declension they be, always end in *a*.

II. The Vocative, for the most part, in the Singular, and always in the Plural, is like the Nominative.

III. The Dative and Ablative Plural are alike.

IV. Proper Names for the most part want the Plural Number.

The Pattern of ambo and duo.

Plur.

N. -o-æ-o

A. -os-as-o

G. -ōrum-arum-orum

V. -o-æ-o

D. -ōbus-abus-obus

A. -ōbus-ābus-ōbus

RULES.

I. The Nominative in *us* makes the Vocative in *e*; as *mundus*, *munde*.

II. Proper Names in *ius* lose *us* in the Vocative; as, *Antonius*, *Antoni*; *Filius* has also *Fili*: But *Deus* has *Deus* in the Vocative, and in the Plural more often *Dii* and *Diis*, than *Dei* and *Deis*.

The Pattern of Neuters, increasing sharp or long.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Calcar, <i>a spur</i>	Calcār-ia, <i>spurs</i>
G. Calcār-is, <i>of a spur</i>	Calcār-ium, <i>of spurs</i>
D. Calcār-i, <i>to a spur</i>	Calcār-ibus, <i>to spurs</i>
A. Calcar, <i>a spur</i>	Calcār-ia, <i>spurs</i>
V. Calcar, <i>O spur</i>	Calcār-ia, <i>O spurs</i>
A. Calcār-i, <i>with or by a spur</i>	Calcār-ibus, <i>with or by spurs</i>

Words of this Kind are in Part I. Chap. III. Numb. VII.

The Pattern of Crescents, grave or short, m. or f.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Lapis, <i>a stone</i>	Lapīd-es, <i>stones</i>
G. Lapīd-is, <i>of a stone</i>	Lapīd-um, <i>of stones</i>
D. Lapīd-i, <i>to a stone</i>	Lapīd-ibus, <i>to stones</i>
A. Lapīd-em, <i>a stone</i>	Lapīd-es, <i>stones</i>
V. Lapis, <i>O stone</i>	Lapīd-es, <i>O stones</i>
A. Lapīd-e, <i>with or by a stone</i>	Lapīd-ibus, <i>with or by stones</i>

The Words of this Sort see Chap. III. Numb. IX. X. and XII.

The Pattern of Neuters, increasing short.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Corpus, <i>a body</i>	Corpōr-a, <i>bodies</i>
G. Corpōr-is, <i>of a body</i>	Corpōr-um, <i>of bodies</i>
D. Corpōr-i, <i>to a body</i>	Corpōr-ibus, <i>to bodies</i>
A. Corpus, <i>a body</i>	Corpōr-a, <i>bodies</i>
V. Corpus, <i>O body</i>	Corpōr-a, <i>O bodies</i>
A. Corpōr-e, <i>with or by a body</i>	Corpōr-ibus, <i>with or by bodies</i>

For more Examples see Part I. Chap. III. Numb. XI.

R U L E S.

- I. Nouns in *e*, and Neuters in *al* and *ar*, have *i* in the Ablative.
- II. The

II. The Nouns which have only *e* in the Ablative make their Genitive Plural in *um*.

III. These Nouns which have *i* only, or *e* and *i* together in the Ablative, make their Genitive Plural in *ium*.

IV. Neuters which have *e* in their Ablative Singular have *a* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

V. But these Neuters which have *i* in the Ablative end in *ia* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

DECLENSION IV.

The Pattern of Masculines and Feminines.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Man-us, <i>a hand</i>	Man-us, <i>hands</i>
G. Man-ûs, <i>of a hand</i>	Man-uum, <i>of hands</i>
D. Man-ui, <i>to a hand</i>	Man-ibus, <i>to hands</i>
A. Man-um, <i>a hand</i>	Man-us, <i>hands</i>
V. Man-us, <i>O hand</i>	Man-us, <i>O hands</i>
A. Man-u, <i>with or by a hand</i>	Man-ibus, <i>with or by hands</i>

See Part I. Chap. IV.

The Pattern of Words in ūbus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Lac-us, <i>a lake</i>	Lac-us, <i>lakes</i>
G. Lac-us, <i>of a lake</i>	Lac-uum, <i>of lakes</i>
D. Lac-ui, <i>to a lake</i>	Lac-ūbus <i>to lakes</i>
A. Lac-um, <i>a lake</i>	Lac-us, <i>lakes</i>
V. Lac-ūs, <i>O lake</i>	Lac-us, <i>O lakes</i>
A. Lac-u, <i>with or by a lake</i>	Lac-ūbus, <i>with or by lakes</i>

So decline these Words, Arcus, quercus, acus, tribus, specus, incus, ficus, artus, and portus.

The Pattern of Neuters.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Cornu, <i>a horn</i>	A. Cornu, <i>a horn</i>
G. Cornu, <i>of a horn</i>	V. Cornu, <i>O horn</i>
D. Cornu, <i>to a horn</i>	A. Cornu, <i>with or by a horn</i>
	<i>Plur.</i>

Plur.

N. Corn-ua, horns

G. Corn-uum, of horns

D. Corn-ibus, to horns

A. Corn-ua, horns

V. Corn-ua, O horns

A. Corn-ibus, with or by horns

So decline genu, tonitru, and veru; only veru makes verūbus.

DECLENSION V.

Sing.

N. Di-es, a day

G. Di-ēi, of a day

D. Di-ēi, to a day

A. Di-em, a day

V. Di-es, O day

A. Di-e, with or by a day

Plur.

Di-es, days

Di-ērum, of days

Di-ēbus, to days

Di-es, days

Di-es, O days

Di-ēbus, with or by days

More Examples see in Part I. Chap. V.

Note, That res, spes, and fides, have e short in the Genitive singular.

Nouns of the fifth Declension are not above fifty, and are all Feminine, except *Dies*, which is Masculine or Feminine, and *Meridies*, the Mid-day, which is Masculine.

All Nouns of the fifth Declension end in *ies*, except *Fides*, Faith; *Spes*, Hope; and *Res*, a Thing. And all Nouns in *ies* are of the fifth Declension, except *Abies*, a Fir-tree; *Aries*, a Ram; *Paries*, a Wall; and *Quies*, Rest; which are of the third Declension.

General Remarks on all the Declensions.

I. The Genitive Plural of the first four is sometimes contracted, especially by Poets; as *cælicolum*, *deum*, *mensum*, for *cælicolarum*, *deorum*, *mensum*.

II. When the Genitive of the second Declension ends in *ii*, the last *i* is sometimes taken away by the Poets; as, *Tuguri*, for *Tugurii*. We also read *aulai* for *aulæ* in the first, and *fide* for *fidei* in the fifth; and so of other like Words.

C H A P. II.

Of Nouns Irregular and extraordinary in Declension.

I. DECLENSION.

Hic Ænēas		Hic Anchīses		Hic Abrāham		Hæc Epitōre <i>a short Work.</i>
S.	N. Ænēas	S.	N. Anchīses	S.	N. Abrāham	N. Epitōre
	G. Ænēæ		G. Anchīfæ		G. Abrāhæ	G. Epitōre
	D. Ænēæ		D. Anchīfæ		D. Abrāhæ	D. Epitōre
	A. Ænēam or Ænēan		A. Anchīsen		A. Abrāham	A. Epitōren
	V. Ænēā		V. Anchīse or Anchīfa		V. Abrāha	V. Epitōre
	A. Ænēā		A. Anchīse		A. Abrāha	A. Epitōre

Note, That if these, or any foreign Words like them, be put in the Plural Number, they follow the common Terminations of the first Declension.

II. DECLENSION.

S.	N. Antonius	S.	N. Chorus, <i>a choir</i>	S.	N. Orpheus
	G. Antonii		G. Chori		G. Orphei & Orpheos
	D. Antonio		D. Choro		D. Orpheo & Orphei
	A. Antonium		A. Chorum		A. Orpheon & Orphea
	V. Antoni		V. Chore or chorus		V. Orpheu
	A. Antonio		A. Choro		A. Orpheo *

* This Noun rather belongs to the third Declension; as, Orpheus, Orpheos, Orphei, Orphea, Orpheu.

The Plural in Mundus.

Hic Deus, <i>God.</i>		Hæc Samos		Hoc Chaos, <i>a confused Heap.</i>	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.			
N. Deus	Dii	N. Samos		Sing. Nom. & Acc. Chaos Dat. & Abl. } Chao	
G. Dei	Deōrum	G. Samo			
D. Deo	Diis	D. Samo			
A. Deum	Deos	A. Samon			
V. Deus	Dii	V. Samo			
A. Deo	Diis	A. Samo			

III. DE-

III. DECLENSION.

Hic Jupiter	Hic Oedipus
S. N. Jupiter	N. Oedipus
G. Jovis	G. { Oedipi & Oedipōdis
D. Jovi	D. { Oedipo & Oedipōdi
A. Jovem	A. { Oedipum & Oedipōdem
V. Jupiter	V. { Oedipu & Oedipus
A. Jove	A. { Oedipo & Oedipōde

Hæc Erinnyes-yos, *a Fury.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. Erinnyes	Erinnyes
G. Erinnyos	Erinnyum
D. Erynnyi	Erinnybus
A. { Erynna & Erinnyn	{ Erinnyes & Erinnyas
V. Erinny	Erinnyes
A. Erinnye	Erinnybus

Hoc Jus-jurandum, *an Oath.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. Jus-jurandum	Jura-juranda
G. Juris-jurandi	Jurium-jurandorum
D. Juri-jurando	Juribus-jurandis
A. Jus-jurandum	Jura-juranda
V. Jus-jurandum	Jura-juranda
A. Jure-jurando	Juribus-jurandis

Hic *vel* hæc Onyx-yhis,
a precious stone.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Onyx	Onyches
G. Onychis	Onychum
D. Onychi	Onychibus
A. { Onychem & Onycha	Onychas
V. Onyx	Onyches
A. Onyche	Onychibus

Hæc Lampas-adis, *a Lamp.*
S. N. Lampas P. N. Lampades

G. Lampadis	G. Lampadum
D. Lampadi	D. Lampadibus
A. { Lampadem & Lampada	A. Lampadas
V. Lampas	V. Lampades
A. Lampade	A. Lampadibus

Hæc Vis vis,
Power.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Vis	Vires
G. Vis	Virium
D. caret	Viribus
A. Vim	Vires
V. Vis	Vires
A. Vi	Viribus

Hoc Vas vasis,
a Vessel.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Vas	Vasa
G. Vasis	Vasorum
D. Vasi	Vasis
A. Vas	Vasa
V. Vas	Vasa
A. Vase	Vasis

Hoc poemā-atis, *a Poem.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. Poēma	Poemata
G. Poemātis	Poematum
D. Poemāti	{ Poematibus & Poemātis
A. Poēma	Poemata
V. Poēma	Poemata
A. Poemāte	{ Poematibus & Poemātis

Hic & hæc Bos bovis, *a Bullock,*
a Cow.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Bos	Boves
G. Bovis	Bōum
D. Bovi	Bobus <i>or</i> Bubus
A. Bovem	Boves
V. Bos	Boves
A. Bove	Bobus <i>or</i> Bubus

IV. DECLENSION.

Hic Iesus <i>Sing.</i>	Hæc Domus i vel ūs, a House. <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	Hæc Sappho <i>Sing.</i>
N. Iesū	N. Domus	Domus	N. Sappho
G. Iesū	G. Domi or ūs	Domōrum or uum	G. Sapphūs or ōnis
D. Iesu	D. Domo or ui	Domībus	D. Sapphō or ōni
A. Iesum	A. Domum	Domos or us	A. Sappho or ōnem
V. Iesu	V. Domus	Domus	V. Sapphō
A. Iesu	A. Domo	Domībus	A. Sappho or ōne

V. DECLENSION.

Res-publica, a Common-wealth.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Res-publica	Res-publicæ
G. Rei-publicæ	Rerum-publicārum
D. Rei-publicæ	Rebus-publicis
A. Rem-publicam	Res-publicas
V. Res-publica	Res-publicæ
A. Re-publicâ	Rebus-publicis

C H A P. III.

*The Declension and Comparison of Adjectives.**The Pattern of Adjectives ending in us, a, um.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Alb-us-a-um	Alb-i-æ-a
G. Alb-i-æ-i	Alb-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Alb-o-æ-o	Alb-is
A. Alb-um-am-um	Alb-os-as-a
V. Alb-e-a-um	Alb-i-æ-a
A. Alb-o-â-o	Alb-is

*So decline the Examples in Part I. Chap. VI. No. I.
and all the Adjectives of the Superlative Degree.*

The Pattern of Adjectives ending in er, a, um, not increasing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Rub-er rubr-a-ubr-um	Rubr-i-æ-a
G. Rubr-i-æ-i	Rubr-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Rubr-o-æ-o	Rubr-is
A. Rubr-um-am-um	Rubr-os-as-a
V. Rub-er rubr-a rubr-um	Rubr-i-æ-a
A. Rubr-o-â-o	Rubr-is

For more of this Sort see Part I. Chap. VI. No. II.

The Pattern of Adjectives ending in er, era, erum, increasing short.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Libĕr-ĕra-rum	Libĕr-i-æ-a
G. Libĕr-i-æ-i	Libĕr-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Libĕr-o-æ-o	Libĕr-is
A. Libĕr-um-am-um	Libĕr-os-as-a
V. Libĕr-ĕra-ĕrum	Libĕr-i-æ-a
A. Libĕr-o-â-o	Libĕr-is

So decline the Words in Part I. Chap. VI. No. III.

Irregular Adjectives of three Endings.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Sol-us-a-um	Sol-i-æ-a
G. Sol-īus	Sol-ōrum-ārum-ōrum
D. Sol-i	Sol-is
A. Sol-um-am-um	Sol-os-as-a
V. Sol-e-a-um	Sol-i-æ-a
A. Sol-o-â-o	Sol-is

So decline totus and unus; and these four, ullus, nullus, uter and neuter, which have no Vocatives.

S. N. Alius-a-ud, G. Alius, D. Alii, Ac. Alium
am-ud, Voc. caret, &c.

S. N. Alter altera alterum, G. Alterius, D. Alteri,
Ac. Alterum-am-um, Voc. caret, &c.

Ad-

Adjectives of two Endings in is and e.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Trist-is & trist-e	Trist-es & trist-ia
G. Trist-is	Trist-ium
D. Trist-i	Trist-ibus
A. Trist-em & trist-e	Trist-es & trist-ia
V. Trist-is & trist-e	Trist-es & trist-ia
A. Trist-i	Trist-ibus

See in Part I. Chap. VI. No. V.

Adjectives ending in er, is, e.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Acer acris & acre	Acr-es & acr-ia
G. Acr-is	Acr-ium
D. Acr-i	Acr-ibus
A. Acr-em & acr-e	Acr-es & acr-ia
V. Acer acr-is & acr-e	Acr-es & acr-ia
A. Acr-i	Acr-ibus

See in Part I. Chap. VI. No. VI.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree ending in or
are Masculine and Feminine, in us Neuter.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Breviōr & brevius	Breviōr-es & breviōr-a
G. Breviōr-is	Breviōr-um
D. Breviōr-i	Breviōr-ibus
A. Breviōr-em & brevius	Breviōr-es & breviōr-a
V. Breviōr & brevius	Breviōr-es & breviōr-a
A. Breviōr-e or breviōr-i	Breviōr-ibus

The Pattern of Adjectives of one Ending.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Fœlix	A. Fœlic-em & fœlix
G. Fœlic-is	V. Fœlix
D. Fœlic-i	A. Fœlic-e or fœlic-i
	K 2

Plural.

N. Fœlic-es & fœlic-ia

G. Fœlic-ium

D. Fœlic-ibus

A. Fœlic-es & fœlic-ia

V. Fœlic-es & fœlic-ia

A. Fœlic-ibus

See more in Part I. Chap. VI. No. VII.

R U L E S.

I. Adjectives of the third Declension have *e* or *i* in the Ablative Singular

II. If the Neuter Noun end in *e*, the Ablative has *i* only.

III. The Genitive Plural ends in *ium*, and the Neuter of the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in *ia*.

IV. Except Comparatives, which re-unite *um* and *a*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

By Grammatical Comparison we understand three Adject. Nouns, of which the two last are formed from the first, and import Comparison with it, that is, heightening or lessening its Signification. Consequently these Adjectives which are only capable of having their Signification increased or diminished, can be compared.

The *Positive* signifies the Quality of a Thing simply and absolutely; as *durus*, hard! *parvus*, little; and is an Adjective of the first and second Declension, or third only.

The *Positive*, properly speaking, is no Degree of Comparison, for it does not compare Things together; however it is accounted one, because the other two are founded upon and formed from it.

The *Comparative* heightens or lessens that Quality; as, *durior*, harder; *minor*, less: It is always an Adjective of the third Declension, and is formed from the first Case of the *Positive* that ends in *i*, by adding the syllable *or* for the Masculine and Feminine, and *us* for the Neuter; as, *durus*, *duri*, *durior*, and *durius*, more hard; *amans*, loving; *amanti*, *amantior*, *amantius*, more loving.

The *Superlative* heightens or lessens it to a very high or very low Degree; as *durissimus*, hardest, or most hard; *minimus*, very little, or least. The *Superlative* is always of the first and second Declension, and is formed from the first Case of the *Positive*, in *i*, by adding *ssimus*; as *duri*, *durissimus*, most hard; *amanti*, *amantissimus*, most loving; but if the *Positive* ends in *er*, the *Superlative* is formed by adding *rimus*, as, *pulcher*, fair; *pulcherrimus*, most fair.

The *Positive* has various Terminations; the *Comparative* ends always in *or* and *us*; the *Superlative* in *mus*, *ma*, *mun*.

Com-

Comparison regular.

Pos. Firmus, *strong.* *Comp* Firmior, *stronger, or more strong.* *Superl.* firmissimus, *strongest, or most strong, or very strong.*

P. Dulcis, *sweet.* *C.* dulcior, *sweeter, or more sweet.* *S.* dulcissimus, *sweetest, or most sweet, or very sweet.*

P. Audax, *bold.* *C.* audacior, *bold-er, or more bold.* *S.* audacissimus, *boldest, or most bold, or very bold.*

P. Amans, *loving.* *C.* amantior, *more loving.* *S.* amantissimus, *most loving, or very loving.*

Comparison irregular.

P. Bonus, *good.* *C.* melior, *better.* *S.* optimus, *the best, or very good.*

P. Malus, *bad.* *C.* pejor, *worse.* *S.* pessimus, *the worst, or very bad.*

P. Magnus, *great.* *C.* major, *greater.* *S.* maximus, *the greatest, or very great.*

P. Parvus, *little.* *C.* minor, *less.* *S.* minimus, *the least, or very little.*

P. Multus, *much.* *C.* plus, *more.* *S.*

plurimus, *the most, or very much.*

P. Pulcher, *fair.* *C.* pulchrior, *fairer.* *S.* pulcherrimus, *the fairest, or very fair.*

P. Creber, *frequent.* *C.* crebrior, *more frequent.* *S.* creberrimus, *most frequent, or very frequent.*

P. Asper, *rough.* *C.* asperior, *rough-er.* *S.* asperrimus, *roughest, or very rough.*

P. Humilis, *low.* *C.* humilior, *lower.* *S.* humillimus, *lowest, or very low.*

P. Similis, *like.* *C.* similior, *liker, or more like.* *S.* simillimus, *likest, or very like.*

P. Facilis, *easy.* *C.* facillior, *easier.* *S.* facillimus, *easiest, or very easy.*

P. Pius, *godly.* *C.* magis pius, *more godly.* *S.* maximè pius, *most godly, or very godly.*

P. Assiduus, *diligent.* *C.* magis assiduus, *more diligent.* *S.* maximè assiduus, *most diligent, or very diligent.*

P. Igneus, *fiery.* *C.* magis igneus, *more fiery.* *S.* maximè igneus, *very fiery.*

C H A P. IV.

The Declension of Pronouns.

Sing.

N. Ego, *I*G. Mei, *of me*D. Mihi, *to me*A. Me, *me*

V. ———

A. Me, *with or by me*

Plur.

Nos, *we*Nostrum or nostri, *of us*Nobis, *to us*Nos, *us*

———

Nobis, *with or by us*

Sing.

N. Tu, *thou or you*G. Tui, *of thee, or of you*D. Tibi, *to thee, or to you*A. Te, *thee, or you*V. Tu, *O thou, or O you*A. Te, *with or by thee, or you*

Plur.

Plur.

N. Vos, *ye*A. Vos, *you*G. Vestrūm, *or* vestri, *of you*V. Vos, *O ye*D. Vobis, *to you.*A. Vobis, *with or by you*

Sing. and Plur.

N. Caret

A. Se, *himself, or herself, or them-*G. Sui, *of himself, or herself, or themselves*

selves

V. ———

D. Sibi, *to himself, or herself, or themselves*A. Se, *with or by himself, or her-*
self, *or themselves*

Sing.

Plur.

N. Ille-a-ud

Illi-æ-a

G. Illius

Illōrum-ārum-ōrum

D. Illi

Illis

A. Illum-am-ud

Illos-as-a

V. ———

A. Illo-â-o

Illis

Sing.

Plur.

N. Ipse-a-um

Ipsi-æ-a

G. Ipsius

Ipsōrum-ārum-ōrum

D. Ipsi

Ipsis

A. Ipsum-am-um

Ipsos-as-a

V. ———

A. Ipso-â-o

Ipsis

Iste is declined like Ille.

Sing.

Plur.

N. Hic hæc hoc

Hic hæc hoc

G. Hujus

Hōrum hārum hōrum

D. Huic

His

A. Hunc hanc hoc

Hos has hæc

V. ———

A. Hoc hâc hoc

His

Sing.

Plur.

N. Iste id

Ii cæ ca

G. Ejus

Eōrum cārum cōrum

D. Ei

Iis *or* eis

A. Eum eam id

Eos eas ea

V. ———

A. Eo ea eo

Iis *or* eis

Sing.

N. Qui quæ quod *or* quidA. Quem quam quod *or* quid

G. Cujus

V. ———

D. Cui

A. Quo quâ quo *or* qui

Plur.

*Plur.**N.* Qui quæ quæ*G.* Quōrum quārum quōrum*D.* Quibus *or* queis*A.* Quos quas quæ*V.* ———*A.* Quibus *or* queis*S. N.* Quis quæ quod, *or* quid, *G.* Cujus, &c.*Sing.**Plur.**N.* Meus-a-um*G.* Me-i-æ-i*D.* Me-o-æ-o*A.* Me-um-am um*V.* Mi-me-a-me-um*A.* Me-o-â-o

Me-i-æ-a

Me-ōrum-ārum-ōrum

Me-is

Me-os-as a

Me-i-æ-a

Me-is

*So decline tuus and suus, but without Vocatives.**Sing.**Plur.**N.* Noster-stra-strum*G.* Nostri-æ-i*D.* Nostro-æ-o*A.* Nostrium-am-um*V.* Noster-stra-strum*A.* Nostro-â-o

Nostri-æ-a

Nost-rōrum-arum-ōrum

Nost-ris

Nostros-as-a

Nostri-æ-a

Nost-ris

*So decline Vester, without a Vocative.**Sing.**Plur.**N.* Nostras*G.* Nostrātis*D.* Nostrāti*A.* Nostrātum & nostras*V.* Nostrās*A.* Nostrāte *or* i

Nostrātes & nostratia

Nostratium

Nostrātibus

Nostrātes & nostratia

Nostrātes & nostratia

Nostratibus

*So decline Vestras and Cujas, without Vocatives.**Sing.**Plur.**N.* Idem eādem idem*G.* Ejusdem*D.* Eīdem*A.* Eundem eandem idem*V.* ———*A.* Eōdem eādem eōdem

Idem eādem eādem

Eorundem earundem eorundem

Iīdem *or* eīdem

Eosdem easdem eādem

—————

Iīdem *or* eīdem*Sing.**Plur.**N.* Illic istæ istoc *or* istuc*A.* Ilunc instanc istoc *or* istuc*A.* Istoc istâc istoc*N.* Istæc*A.* Istæc*So decline illic.**Sing.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Qui-dam quæ-dam quod-dam or quid-dam	Qui-dam quæ-dam quæ-dam
G. Cujus-dam	Quorum-dam quarum-dam quo- rum-dam
D. Cui-dam	Quibus-dam or queis-dam
A. Quen-dam quan-dam quod- dam or quid-dam	Quos-dam quas-dam quæ-dam
V. ———	———
A. Quo-dam quâ-dam quo-dam	Quibus-dam or queis dam

N. *In like Manner decline* qui-vis, qui-libet, qui-cun-que, quis-nam, quis-piam, quis-quam, quis-que, *only adding the final Particle to the several Cases of* qui *or* quis.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Quisquis quicquid	A. Quoque quaque quoque
A. Quicquid	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Unusquisque unaquæque unumquodque	A. Unumquemque unamquam- que unumquodque
G. Uniscujusque	V. ———
D. Unicuique	A. Unoquoq. unaquâq. unoquoq.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Ecquis ecquâ ecquod or ecquid	Ecqui ecquæ ecqua
G. Eccujus	Ecquōrum ecquārum ecquōrum
D. Eccui	Ecquibus or ecqueis
A. Ecquem ecquam ecquod or ecquid	Ecquos ecquas ecqua
V. ———	———
A. Ecquo ecquâ ecquo	Ecquibus or ecqueis

So decline nequis, aliquis, nunquis, siquis, *making the* Fem. Sing. *and* Neut. Plur. *to end in* a.

C H A P. V.

Conjugation of Verbs in o.

A general Scheme of the Terminations of Verbs in o, of the four Conjugations, as they depend upon the principal Tense, or Theme.

The First THEME.

		1			2			3			1			2			3		
The Persons		I			THOU			HE			WE			YE			THEY		
		do			dost			doth			do			do			do		
Present Tense.	Conj.	1. o			as			at			āmus			ātis			ant		
		2. eo			es			et			ēmus			ētis			ent		
		3. o			is			it			īmus			ītis			unt		
		4. io			is			it			īmūs			ītis			iunt		
Preterimperfect Tense.	Conj.	1. ābam			ābas			ābat			abāmus			abātis			ābant		
		2. ēbam			ēbas			ēbat			ebāmus			ebātis			ēbant		
		3. ēbam			ēbas			ēbat			ebāmus			ebātis			ēbant		
		4. iēbam			iēbas			iēbat			iebāmus			iebātis			iēbant		
Future Tense.	Conj.	1. ābo			ābis			ābit			abīmus			abītis			ābunt		
		2. ēbo			ēbis			ēbit			ebīmus			ebītis			ēbunt		
		3. am			es			et			emus			ētis			ent		
		4. iam			ies			iet			iemus			iētis			ient		
Imperative Mood.		do thou			let him			let us			do ye			let them					
		1. a āto			et āto			emus			āte atōte			ent anto					
		2. e ēto			eat ēto			cāmus			ete etōte			eant ento					
		3. e īto			at īto			amus			īte itōte			ant unto					
4. i īto			iat īto			iāmus			īte itōte			iant iunto							

Potential Mood.

Present
Tense.

<i>may or</i>	<i>mayst or</i>	<i>may or</i>	<i>may or</i>	<i>may or</i>	<i>may or</i>
<i>can</i>	<i>canst</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>
1. em	es	et	ēmus	ētis	ent
2. eam	eas	eat	eāmus	eātis	eant
3. am	as	at	āmus	ātis	ant
4. iam	ias	iat	iāmus	iātis	iant

Preter-
imperfect
Tense.

<i>might or</i>	<i>mightst</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might or</i>
<i>could or</i>	<i>couldst</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>
1. ārem	ares	āret	arēmus	arētis	ārent
2. ērem	ēres	ēret	erēmus	erētis	ērent
3. ěrem	ěres	ěret	erēmus	erētis	ěrent
4. ĩrem	ĩres	ĩret	irēmus	irētis	ĭrent

Infinitive Mood,
Present and
Preterimperfect
Tense.

<i>to</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>to or to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>ing</i>
1. āre	andi	ando	andum	A Par-	ans
2. ēre	endi	endo	endum	ticiples	ens
3. ěre	endi	endo	endum	of the	ens
4. ĩre	iendi	iendo	iendum	Present	iens
				Tense.	

The Second THEME for all Conjugations.

Indicative.

Preterperfect
Tense.

<i>have</i>	<i>hast</i>	<i>hath</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
i	isti	it	imus	istis	erunt or ěre.

Preterpluper-
fect Tense.

<i>had</i>	<i>hadst</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>
ěram	ěras	ěrat	erāmus	erātis	ěrant

Preterper-
fect Tense.

<i>might or</i>	<i>mightst</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might or</i>	<i>might</i>
<i>could or</i>	<i>couldst</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>or could</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
ěrim	ěris	ěrit	erimus	eritis	erint

Potential.

Preterpluper-
fect Tense.

<i>had</i>	<i>hadst</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>
issem	isses	isset	issemus	issetis	issent

Future
Tense

<i>shall or</i>	<i>shalt or</i>	<i>shall or</i>	<i>shall or</i>	<i>shall or</i>	<i>shallos</i>
<i>will</i>	<i>wilt</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>
ěro	ěris	ěrit	erimus	eritis	erint

Infinitive Mood.

Preterperfect and	} <i>to have or had</i>
Preterpluperfect	
Tense.	—isse

The

The Third THEME for all the Conjugations.

Supines to to be
um- u

to about to

A Participle of the Future in rus-ūrus
Infin. Future Tense ūrum esse

The { First
Second
Third
Fourth } Conjugation has { ā long
ē long
ē short
ī long } before *re* in the
Infinitive Mood.

A more particular Exemplification of the first Conjugation
Active.

Am-o-am-āvi am-ātum, *to love*. Act. I Conj.

I. Am-o am-ābam am-ābo am-a am-āto am-em am-ārem
am-āre am-andi am-ando am-andum am-ans.

II. Amāv-i amav-eram amav-erim amav-issem amav-ero
amav-isse.

III. Amāt-um amāt-u amat-ūrus amat-ūrum esse

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-o, *I love, or do love*. Am-as, *thou lovest, or dost love*.
Am-at, *he loveth, or doth love*. Plur. Am-āmus, *we love, or do love*.
Am-ātis, *ye love, or do love*. Am-ant, *they love, or do love*.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ābam, *I loved, or did love*. Am-ābas, *thou lovedst, or
didst love*. Am-ābat, *he loved, or did love*. Plur. Am-abāmus, *we
loved, or did love*. Am-abātis, *ye loved, or did love*. Am-ābant,
they loved, or did love.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Am-ābo, *I shall or will love*. Am-ābis, *thou shalt or wilt
love*. Am-ābit, *he shall or will love*. Plur. Am-ābimus, *we shall or will
love*. Am-abitis, *ye shall or will love*. Am-ābunt, *they shall or will love*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Am-a Am-āto, *love thou*. Am-et Am-āto, *let him love*.
Plur. Am-ēmus, *let us love*. Am-āte Am-atōte, *love ye*. Am-ent
Am-anto, *let them love*.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-em, *I may or can love*. Am-es, *thou mayst or canst
love*. Am-et *he may or can love*. Plur. Am-ēmus, *we may or can
love*. Am-ētis, *ye may or can love*. Am-ent, *they may, or can love*.

Potent. Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ārem, *I might or could love.* Am-āres, *thou mightest or couldst love.* Am-āret, *he might or could love.* *Plur.* Am-aremus, *we might or could love.* Am-arētis, *ye might or could love.* Am-ārent, *they might or could love.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-āre, *to love.*

Gerunds.

Am-andi, *of loving.* Am-ando, *in loving.* Am-andum, *to love.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Am-ans, *loving.*

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amāv-i, *I loved or have loved.* Amav-isti, *thou lovedst or hast loved.* Amāv-it, *he loved or hath loved.* *Plur.* Amav-imus, *we loved or have loved.* Amav-istis, *ye loved or have loved.* Amav-erunt, *or ēre, they loved or have loved.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Amav-eram, *I loved or had loved.* Amav-eras, *thou lovedst or hadst loved.* Amav-erat, *he loved or had loved.* *Plur.* Amav-eramus, *we loved or had loved.* Amav-eratis, *ye loved or had loved.* Amav-erant, *they loved or had loved.*

Potential or Subj. Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amav-erim, *I might or could have loved.* Amav-eris, *thou mightest or couldst have loved.* Amav-erit, *he might or could have loved.* *Plur.* Amav-erimus, *we might or could have loved.* Amav-eritis, *ye might or could have loved.* Amav-erint, *they might or could have loved.*

Potential or Subj. Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis amav-issem, *altho' I had loved.* Quamvis amav-isses, *altho' thou hadst loved.* Quamvis amav-isset, *altho' he had loved.* *Plur.* Quamvis amav-issēmus, *altho' we had loved.* Quamvis amav-issētis, *altho' ye had loved.* Quamvis amav-issent, *altho' they had loved.*

Potential or Subj. Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm amav-ero, *when I shall have loved.* Cūm amav-eris, *when thou shalt have loved.* Cūm amav-erit, *when he shall have loved.* *Plur.* Cūm amav-erimus, *when we shall have loved.* Cūm amav-eritis, *when ye shall have loved.* Cūm amav-erint, *when they shall have loved.*

Infinitive Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Amav-isse, *to have or had loved.*

III. Supines.

III. Supines.

Amāt-um, to love. Amat-u, to be loved.

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Amat-ūrus, to love, or about to love.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Amat-ūrum esse, to love hereafter.

The Example of the Second Conjugation in eo.

Doc-eo doc-ui doc-tum, to teach. Act. 2. Conj.

I. Doc-eo doc-ēbam doc-ēbo doc-e doc-ēto doc-eam doc-ērem doc-ēre doc-endi doc-endo doc-endum doc-ens

II. Docu-i docu-ēram docu-ērim docu-issem docu-ēro docu-isse

III. Doct-um doct-u doct ūrus doct-ūrum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-eo, I teach, or do teach. Doc-es, thou teachest, or dost teach. Doc-et, he teacheth, or doth teach. Plur. Doc-ēmus, we teach, or do teach. Doc-ētis, ye teach, or do teach. Doc-ent, they teach, or do teach.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbam, I taught, or did teach. Doc-ēbas, thou taughtest, or didst teach. Doc-ēbat, he taught, or did teach. Plur. Doc-ebāmus, we taught, or did teach. Doc-ebātis, ye taught, or did teach. Doc-ēbant, they taught or did teach.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbo, I shall or will teach. Doc-ēbis, thou shalt or wilt teach. Doc-ēbit, he shall or will teach. Plur. Doc-ebīmus, we shall or will teach. Doc-ebītis, ye shall or will teach. Doc-ēbunt, they shall or will teach.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Doc-e Doc-ēto, teach thou. Doc-eat, doc-eto, let him teach. Plur. Doc-eāmus, let us teach. Doc-ēte Doc-etōte, teach ye. Doc-eant docento, let them teach.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēam, I may or can teach. Doc-eas, thou mayst or canst teach. Doc-eat, he may or can teach. Plur. Doc-eāmus, we may or can teach. Doc-eātis, ye may or can teach. Doc-eant, they may or can teach.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ērem, I might or could teach. Doc-ēres, thou mightest or couldst teach. Doc-ēret, he might or could teach. Plur. Doc-erēmus, we might or could teach. Doc-erētis, ye might or could teach. Doc-ērent, they might or could teach.

Infim.

*Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.**Doc-ēre, to teach.**Gerunds.**Doc-endi, of teaching. Doc endo, in teaching. Doc-endum, to teach.**The Participle of the Present Tense.**Doc-ens, teaching.**II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Docu-i, I taught, or have taught Docu-isti, thou taughtest, or hast taught. Docu-it, he taught, or hath taught. Plur Docu-imus, we taught, or have taught Docu-istis, ye taught, or have taught. Docu-ērunt, or Doc-uēre, they taught, or have taught.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Docu-eram, I taught, or had taught. Docu-eras, thou taughtest, or hadst taught. Docu-erat, he taught, or had taught. Plur. Docu-eramus, we taught, or had taught. Docu-erātis, ye taught, or had taught. Docu-erant, they taught, or had taught.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing Docu-erim, I might or could have taught Docu-eris thou mightst or couldst have taught. Docu-erit he might or could have taught. Plur. Docu-erimus, we might or could have taught Docu-eritis, ye might or could have taught. Docu-erint, they might or could have taught

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Docu-issem, altho' I had taught Quamvis Docu-isses, altho' thou hadst taught. Quamvis Docu-isset altho' he had taught. Pl. Quamvis Docu-issemus, altho' we had taught. Quamvis Docu-issetis, altho' ye had taught. Quamvis Docu-issent altho' they had taught.

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm Docu-ero, when I shall have taught Cūm Docu-eris, when thou shalt have taught. Cūm Docu-erit, when he shall have taught. Plur. Cūm Docu-erimus, when we shall have taught Cūm Docu-eritis, when ye shall have taught. Cūm Docu-erint, when they shall have taught.

*Infinitive Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.**Docu-isse, to have or had taught.**III. Supines.**Docu-um, to teach. Docu-u, to be taught.**The Participle of the Future in rus.**Docu-urus, to teach, or about to teach.**Infin Mood, Future Tense.**Docu-urum esse, to teach hereafter.*

The Example of the third Conjugation.

Leg-o leg-i lect-um, *to read.* Act. 3 Conj.

I. Leg-o leg-ēbam leg-am leg-e leg-ito leg-am leg-ērem leg-ēre leg-endi legendo, leg-endum leg-ens.

II. Leg-i leg-eram leg-erim leg-issem leg-ero leg-isse.

III. Lect-um lect-u lect ūrus lect-ūrum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-o, *I read, or do read.* Leg-is, *thou readest, or dost read.* Leg-it, *he readeth, or doth read.* Plur. Leg-imus, *we read, or do read.* Leg-itis, *ye read, or do read.* Leg-unt, *they read, or do read.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ēbam, *I read, or did read.* Leg-ēbas, *thou readest, or didst read.* Leg-ēbat, *he read, or did read.* Plur. Leg-ebāmus, *we read, or did read.* Leg-ebātis, *ye read, or did read.* Leg-ebant, *they read, or did read.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Leg-am, *I shall or will read.* Leg-es, *thou shalt or wilt read.* Leg-et, *he shall or will read.* Plur. Leg-ēmus, *we shall or will read.* Leg-ētis, *ye shall or will read.* Leg-ent, *they shall or will read.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Leg-e leg-ito, *read thou.* Leg-at leg-ito, *let him read.* Plur. Leg-āmus, *let us read.* Leg-ite leg-itote, *read ye.* Leg-ant leg-unto, *let them read.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-am, *I may or can read.* Leg-as, *thou mayst or canst read.* Leg-at, *he may or can read.* Plur. Leg-amus, *we may or can read.* Leg-ātis, *ye may or can read.* Leg-ant, *they may or can read.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ērem, *I might or could read.* Leg-ēres, *thou mightst or couldst read.* Leg-ēret, *he might or could read.* Plur. Leg-erēmus, *we might or could read.* Leg-erētis, *ye might or could read.* Leg-erent, *they might or could read.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimper. Tense.

Leg-ere, *to read.*

Gerunds.

Leg-endi, *of reading.* Leg-endo, *in reading.* Leg-endum, *to read.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Leg-ens, *reading.*

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-i *I read, or have read.* Leg-isti, *thou readst, or hast read.* Leg-it, *he read, or hath read.* Plur. Leg-imus, *we read, or have*

have read. Leg-istis, *ye read, or have read.* Leg-erunt, *or Leg-erē, they read, or have read.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-eram, *I read, or had read.* Leg-eras, *thou readst, or hadst read.* Leg erat, *he read or had read.* *Plur.* Leg erāmus *we read, or had read.* Leg-erātis, *ye read, or had read.* Leg-erant, *they read, or had read.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. I eg-ērim, *I might or could have read.* I eg-ēris, *thou mightst or couldst have read.* I eg-ērit, *he might or could have read.* *Plur.* Leg-ērimus, *we might or could have read.* I eg-eritis, *ye might or could have read.* Leg-erint, *they might or could have read.*

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis I eg-issem, *altho' I had read.* Quamvis I eg-isses, *altho' thou hadst read.* Quamvis I eg-isset, *altho' he had read.* *Plur.* Quamvis Leg-issēmus, *altho' we had read.* Quamvis I eg-issētis, *altho' ye had read.* Quamvis I eg-issent, *altho' they had read.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm Leg-ēro, *when I shall have read.* Cūm Leg-ēris, *when thou shalt have read.* Cūm Leg-ērit, *when he shall have read.* *Plur.* Cūm Leg-erīmus, *when we shall have read.* Cūm I eg-eritis, *when ye shall have read.* Cūm I eg-erint, *when they shall have read.*

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Leg-isse, *to have or had read.*

III. Supines.

Lect-um, *to read,* Lect-u, *to be read.*

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Lect-ūrus, *to read, or about to read.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Lect-ūrum esse, *to read hereafter.*

The Pattern of the fourth Conjugation.

Aud-io aud-īvi aud-ītum, *to hear.* Aēt. 4 Conj.

I. Aud-io aud-iēbam aud-iam aud-i aud-īto aud-iam aud-īrem aud-ire aud-iendi aud-iendo aud-iendum aud-iens.

II. Audiv-i audiv-eram audiv-ērim audiv-issem audiv-ēro audiv-isse.

III. Audit-um audit-u audit-ūrus audit-ūrum esse.

I. *Indicative*

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-io, *I hear, or do hear.* Aud-is, *thou hearest, or dost hear.* Aud-it, *he heareth, or doth hear.* *Plur.* Aud-īmus, *we hear, or do hear.* Aud-itis, *ye hear, or do hear.* Aud-iunt, *they hear, or do hear.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Audi-ēbam, *I heard, or did hear.* Aud-iēbas, *thou heardest, or didst hear.* Aud-iēbat, *he heard, or did hear.* *Plur.* Aud-iebāmus, *we heard, or did hear.* Aud-iebātis, *ye heard, or did hear.* Aud-iēbant, *they heard, or did hear.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Aud-iam, *I shall or will hear.* Aud-ies, *thou shalt or wilt hear.* Aud-iet, *he shall or will hear.* *Plur.* Aud-iēmus, *we shall or will hear.* Aud-iētis, *ye shall or will hear.* Aud-ient, *they shall or will hear.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Aud-i aud-īto, *hear thou.* Aud-iat aud-īto, *let him hear.* *Plur.* Aud-iāmus, *let us hear.* Aud-ite aud-itōte, *hear ye.* Aud-iant aud-iunto, *let them hear.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-iam, *I may or can hear.* Aud-ias, *thou mayst or canst hear.* Aud-iat, *he may or can hear.* *Plur.* Aud-iāmus, *we may or can hear.* Aud-iātis, *ye may or can hear.* Aud-iant, *they may or can hear.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aud-irem, *I might or could hear.* Aud-ires, *thou mightst or couldst hear.* Aud-iret, *he might or could hear.* *Plur.* Aud-irēmus, *we might or could hear.* Aud-iretis, *ye might or could hear.* Aud-irent, *they might or could hear.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimp. Tense.

Aud-īre, *to hear.*

Gerunds.

Aud-iendi, *of hearing.* Aud-iendo, *in hearing.* Aud-iendum, *to hear.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Aud-iens, *hearing.*

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Audīv-i, *I heard, or have heard.* Audiv-isti, *thou heardest, or hast heard.* Audīv-it, *he heard, or hath heard.* *Plur.* Audiv-imus, *we heard, or have heard.* Audiv-istis, *ye heard, or have heard.* Audiv-erunt, or Audiv-ēre, *they heard, or have heard.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Audiv-eram, *I heard, or had heard.* Audiv-eras, *thou heardst, or hadst heard.* Audiv-erat, *he heard, or had heard.* *Plur.* Audiv-eramus, *we heard, or had heard.* Audiv-eratis, *ye heard, or had heard.* Audiv-erant, *they heard, or had heard.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Audiv-ërim, *I might or could have heard.* Audiv-ëris, *thou mightest or couldst have heard.* Audiv-ërit, *he might or could have heard.* *Plur.* Audiv-erimus, *we might or could have heard.* Audiv-eritis, *ye might or could have heard.* Audiv-erint, *they might or could have heard.*

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Audiv-issem, *altho' I had heard.* Quamvis Audiv-isses, *altho' thou hadst heard.* Quamvis Audiv-isset, *altho' he had heard.* *Plur.* Quamvis Audiv-issemus, *altho' we had heard.* Quamvis Audiv-issetis, *altho' ye had heard.* Quamvis Audiv-issent, *altho' they had heard.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cùm Audiv-ëro, *when I shall have heard.* Cùm Audiv-ëris, *when thou shalt have heard.* Cùm Audiv-ërit, *when he shall have heard.* *Plur.* Cùm Audiv-erimus, *when we shall have heard.* Cùm Audiv-eritis, *when ye shall have heard.* Cùm Audiv-erint, *when they shall have heard.*

Infin. Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Audiv-isse, *to have or had heard.*

III. Supines.

Audīt-um, *to hear.* Audīt-u, *to be heard.*

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Audit-ūrus, *to hear, or about to hear.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Audit-ūrum esse, *to hear hereafter.*

The Formation of Verbs.

A Verb has four Terminations, from which all the rest are formed; namely, *o* of the Present, *i* of the Preterperfect, *um* of the Supine, and *re* of the Infinitive.

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
 2. From *i* are formed *ram rim ro sse ssem*.
 3. From *um* are formed *u us* and *rus*.
 4. From *re* all other Parts come, as *bam bo-rem a e and i ns*, and *dus dum do* and *di*.
-

C H A P. VI.

The Formation of the Verb Sum, and of regular Verbs in or.

Sum fui futurus, to be, a Verb irregular.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Sum, *I am.* Es, *thou art.* Est, *he is.*

Plur. Sumus, *we are.* Estis, *ye are.* Sunt, *they are.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Eram, *I was.* Eras, *thou wast* Erat, *he was.*

Plur. Erāmus, *we were.* Erātis, *ye were.* Erant, *they were.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Ero, *I shall or will be.* Eris, *thou shalt or wilt be.* Erit, *he shall or will be.* *Plur.* Erimus, *we shall or will be.* Eritis, *ye shall or will be.* Erunt, *they shall or will be.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Sis Est. Esto, *be thou.* Sit Esto, *let him be.*

Plur. Simus, *let us be.* Sitis Este Estote, *be ye.* Sint Sunto, *let them be.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Sim, *I may or can be.* Sis, *thou mayst or canst be.* Sit, *he may or can be.* *Plur.* Simus, *we may or can be.* Sitis, *ye may or can be.* Sint, *they may or can be.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Essem, *I might or could be.* Esset, *thou mightst or couldst be.* Esset, *he might or could be.* *Plur.* Essemus, *we might or could be.* Essetis, *ye might or could be.* Essent, *they might or could be.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

II. Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Fui, *I was, or have been.* Fuisti, *thou wast, or hast been.* Fuit, *he was, or has been.* *Plur.* Fuimus, *we were or have been.* Fuistis, *ye were, or have been.* Fuerunt, or Fuere, *they were, or have been.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Fuëram, *I had been.* Fuëras, *thou has been.* Fuërat, *he had been.* *Plur.* Fuerāmus, *we had been.* Fuerātis, *ye had been.* Fuërant, *they had been.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Fuërim. *I might or could have been.* Fuëris, *thou mightst or couldst have been.* Fuërit, *he might or could have been.* *Plur.* Fuërimus, *we might or could have been.* Fueritis, *ye might or could have been.* Fuërint, *they might or could have been.*

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis fuisset, *altho' I had been.* Quamvis fuisses, *altho' thou hadst been.* Quamvis fuisset, *altho' he had been.* *Plur.* Quamvis fuissēmus, *altho' we had been.* Quamvis fuissētis, *altho' ye had been.* Quamvis fuissēt, *altho' they had been.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm fuëro, *when I shall have been.* Cūm fuëris, *when thou shalt have been.* Cūm fuërit, *when he shall have been.* *Plur.* Cūm fuerīmus, *when we shall have been.* Cūm fueritis, *when ye shall have been.* Cūm fuërit, *when they shall have been.*

Infin. Mood, Preter. and Preterpluper. Tense:
Fuisse, *to have or had been.*

The Participle in rus.

Futūrus, *that shall be.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Fore, or Futurum esse, *to be hereafter.*

A general

A general Scheme of the Variations of Verbs in or of the four Conjugations, from their principal Tense.

The First THEME.

		<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
		1 I	2 THOU	3 HE	1 WE	2 YE	3 THEY
Indicative Mood.	Prefent Tense.	<i>am</i>	<i>art</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>
		1. or	āris or āre	ātūr	āmūr	amīni	antur
		2. eor	ēris or ēre	ētūr	ēmūr	emīni	entur
		3. or	ēris or ēre	ītūr	īmūr	imīni	untur
		4. ior	īris or īre	ītūr	īmūr	imīni	iuntur
	Preterimperfect Tense.	<i>was</i>	<i>wast</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>
		1. ābar	ābaris or ābare	abātūr	abāmūr	abamīni	abantur
		2. ēbar	ēbāris or ēbare	ebātūr	ebāmūr	ebamīni	ebantur
		3. ēbar	ebāris or ēbare	ebātūr	ebāmūr	ebamīni	ebantur
		4. iēbar	iebāris or iēbare	iebātūr	iebāmūr	iebamīni	iebantur
	Future Tense.	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shalt or wilt be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>	<i>shall or will be</i>
		1. ābor	ābēris or abēre	abītūr	abīmūr	abimīni	abuntur
		2. ēbor	ebēris or ebēre	ebītūr	ebīmūr	ebimīni	ēbuntur
		3. ar	ēris or ēre	ētūr	ēmūr	emīni	entur
		4. iar	iēris or iēre	iētūr	iēmūr	iemīni	ientur

Imperative

Imperative Mood.		<i>be thou</i>	<i>let him be</i>	<i>let us be</i>	<i>be ye</i>	<i>let them be</i>
1.	{	āre	ētor	ēmur	{	amīni entur
		ātor	ātor			amīnor antor
		ēre	eātur	eāmur		emīni eantur
		ētor	ētor			emīnor entor
2.	{	ēre	ātur	āmur	{	imīni antur
		ītor	ītor			imīnor untor
3.	{	īre	iātur	iāmur	{	imīni iantur
		ītor	ītor			imīnor iuntor
4.	{				{	

Potential Mood.		<i>may or can be</i>	<i>mayst or canst be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>	<i>may or can be</i>
Present Tense.	{	1. er	{ ēris or ēre	{ ēfur	ēmur	emīni	entur
		2. ear	{ eāris or eāre	{ eātur	eāmur	eamīni	eantur
		3. ar	{ āris or āre	{ ātur	āmur	amīni	antur
		4. iar	{ iāris or iāre	{ iātur	iāmur	iamīni	iantur
Preterimperfect Tense.	{	<i>might or could be</i>	<i>mightst or couldst be</i>	<i>might or could be</i>	<i>might or could be</i>	<i>might or could be</i>	<i>might or could be</i>
		1. ārer	{ arēris or arēre	{ arētur	arēmur	aremīni	arentur
		2. ērer	{ erēris or erēre	{ erētur	erēmur	eremīni	erentur
		3. ĕrer	{ erēris or erēre	{ erētur	erēmur	eremīni	erentur
4.	{	īrer	{ irēris or irēre	{ irētur	irēmur	irēmini	irentur

Infinitive Mood	{ Present and Preterimperfect Tense.	<i>to be</i>	A Participle of the Future in dus.	<i>to be</i>
		1. āri 2. ēri 3. i 4. īri		1. andus 2. endus 3. endus 4. iendus

The Second THEME for all Conjugations, ed n t.

Participle of the Preter Tense.

Indicative Mood.	Preterp. Tense.	<i>have been</i> <i>hast been</i> <i>hath been</i>	<i>have been</i> <i>have been</i> <i>have been</i>
		us sum us es us est or fui fuisti fuit	i fumus i estis i sunt or fuimus fuistis fuere
	Preterpl. Tense.	<i>had been</i> <i>hadst been</i> <i>had been</i>	<i>had been</i> <i>had been</i> <i>had been</i>
		us eram us eras us erat or fuëram fuëras fuërat	i erāmus i erātis i erant or fuerāmus fuerātis fuerant
Potential Mood.	Preterperfect Tense.	<i>might or mightst or might or</i> <i>could couldst could</i>	<i>might or might or might or</i> <i>could could could</i>
		<i>have been</i> <i>have been</i> <i>have been</i>	<i>have been</i> <i>have been</i> <i>have been</i>
		us sim us sis us sit or fuërim fuëris fuërit	i simus i sitis i sint or fuerimus fueritis fuerint
	Preterpl. Tense.	<i>had been</i> <i>hadst been</i> <i>had been</i>	<i>had been</i> <i>had been</i> <i>had been</i>
		us essem us esses us esset or fuissem fuisses fuisset	i essemus i essetis i essent or fuissēmus fuissētis fuissent
	Future Tense.	<i>shall</i> <i>shalt</i> <i>shall</i> <i>have been</i> <i>have been</i> <i>have been</i>	<i>shall</i> <i>shall</i> <i>shall</i> <i>have been</i> <i>have been</i> <i>have been</i>
Infinitive Mood.		us ero us eris us erit or fuëro fuëris fuërit	i erimus i eritis i erunt or fuerimus fueritis fuerint
	Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.	to have or had been um esse or fuisse	
	Future Tense.	to be hereafter	
		1. um iri or andum esse 2. um iri or endum esse 3. um iri or endum esse 4. um iri or iendum esse	

The first Conjugation in or more particularly exemplified.

Am or am-ātus sum or fui, *to be loved. A Verb Pass. 1 Conj.*

I. Am-or am-ābar am-ābor, am-āre, am-ātor am-ēr am-ārer am-āri am-andus.

II. Amat-us sum or fui amat-us eram or fuēram amat-us sim or fuērim amat-us essem or fuisset amat-us ero or fuero amat-um esse or fuisse amat-um iri or am-andum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-or, *I am loved.* Am-āris, or Am-are, *thou art loved.* Am-atur, *he is loved.* Plur. Am-āmur, *we are loved.* Am-amini, *ye are loved.* Am-antur, *they are loved.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ābar, *I was loved.* Am-abāris, or Am-abāre, *thou wast loved.* Am-abatur, *he was loved.* Plur. Am-abāmur, *we were loved.* Am-abamini, *ye were loved.* Am-abantur, *they were loved.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Am-ābor, *I shall or will be loved.* Am-abēris, or Am-abēre, *thou shalt or wilt be loved.* Am-abitur, *he shall or will be loved.* Plur. Am-abimur, *we shall or will be loved.* Am-abimini, *ye shall or will be loved.* Am-abuntur, *they shall or will be loved.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Am-āre am-ātor, *be thou loved.* Am-ētor am-ātor, *let him be loved.* Plur. Am-emur, *let us be loved.* Am-amini am-amino, *let them be loved.* Am-entur am-antor, *let them be loved.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Am-ēy, *I may or can be loved.* Am-ēris, or Am-ēre, *thou mayst be loved.* Am-ētur, *he may or can be loved.* Plur. Am-emur, *we may or can be loved.* Am-emini, *ye may or can be loved.* Am-entur, *they may or can be loved.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Am-ārer, *I might or could be loved.* Am-arēris or Am-arēre, *thou mightst or couldst be loved.* Am-arētur, *he might or could be loved.* Plur. Am-arēmur, *we might or could be loved.* Am-aremini, *ye might or could be loved.* Am-arentur, *they might or could be loved.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-ari, *to be loved.*

The Participle of the Future in dus.

Am-andus, *to be loved.*

II. The Participle of the Preter Tense.

Amat-us, loved, or that has been loved.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amat-us sum or fui, *I have been loved.* Amat-us es or fuisti, *thou hast been loved.* Amat-us est or fuit, *he has been loved.* *Plur.* Amat-i sumus or fuimus, *we have been loved.* Amat-i estis, or fuistis, *ye have been loved.* Amat-i sunt or fuerunt or fuere, *they have been loved.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Amat-us eram or fuëram, *I had been loved.* Amat-us eras or fuëras, *thou hadst been loved.* Amat-us erat or fuërat, *he had been loved.* *Plur.* Amat-i erāmus or fuerāmus, *we had been loved.* Amat-i erātis or fuerātis, *ye had been loved.* Amat-i erant or fuërant, *they had been loved.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Amat-us sim or fuërim, *I might or could have been loved.* Amat-us sis, or fuëris *thou mightst or couldst have been loved.* Amat-us sit or fuërit, *he might or could have been loved.* *Plur.* Amat-i simus or fuërimus, *we might or could have been loved.* Amat-i sitis or fueritis, *ye might or could have been loved.* Amat-i sint or fuërint, *they might or could have been loved.*

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Amat-us essem or fuissem, *altho' I had been loved.* Quamvis Amat-us esses or fuisses, *altho' thou had been loved.* Quamvis Amat-us esset or fuisset, *altho' he had been loved.* *Plur.* Quamvis Amat-i essemus or fuissemus, *altho' we had been loved.* Quamvis Amat-i essetis or fuissetis, *altho' ye had been loved.* Quamvis Amat-i essent or fuissent, *altho' they had been loved.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cum Amat-us ero or fuëro, *when I shall have been loved.* Cum Amat-us eris or fuëris, *when thou shalt have been loved.* Cum Amat-us erit or fuërit, *when he shall have been loved.* *Plur.* Cum Amat-i erimus or fuerimus, *when we shall have been loved.* Cum Amat-i eritis or fueritis, *when ye shall have been loved.* Cum Amat-i erunt or fuërint, *when they shall have been loved.*

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Amat-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been loved.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Amat-um iri or am-andum esse, to be loved hereafter.

The Second Conjugation in eor particularly exemplified.

Doc-eor doct-us sum or fui, to be taught. A Verb Passive of the Second Conjugation.

I. *Doc-eor doc-ēbar doc-ēbor doc-ēre doc-ētor doc-eat doc-ērer doc-ēri doc-endus.*

II. *Doct-us doct-us sum or fui doct-us eram or fuēram doct-us sim or fuērim doctus essem or fuisset doct-us ero or fuēro doct-um esse or fuisse doct-um iri doc-endum esse.*

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-eor, I am taught. Doc-ēris or ēre, thou art taught. Doc-ētur, he is taught. Plur. Doc-ēmur, we are taught. Doc-emini, ye are taught. Doc-entur, they are taught.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbar, I was taught. Doc-ebāris or doc-ebāre, thou wast taught. Doc-ebātur, he was taught. Plur. Doc-ebāmur, we were taught. Doc-ebamini, ye were taught. Doc-ebantur, they were taught.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Doc-ēbor, I shall or will be taught. Doc-ebēris or doc-ebēre, thou shalt or wilt be taught. Doc-ebitur, he shall or will be taught. Plur. Doc-ebimur, we shall or will be taught. Doc-ebimini, ye shall or will be taught. Doc-ebuntur, they shall or will be taught.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Doc-ēre doc-ētur, be thou taught. Doc-eātur doc-ētur, let him be taught. Plur. Doc-eāmur, let us be taught. Doc-emini doc-emīnor, be ye taught. Doc-eāntur doc-entor, let them be taught.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Doc-eat, I may or can be taught. Doc-eāris or doc-eāre, thou mayst or canst be taught. Doc-eātur, he may or can be taught. Plur. Doc-eāmur, we may or can be taught. Doc-eamini, ye may or can be taught. Doc-eantur, they may or can be taught.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doc-ērer, I might or could be taught. Doc-erēris or doc-erēre, thou mightst or couldst be taught. Doc-erētur, he might or could be taught. Plur. Doc-erēmur, we might or could be taught. Doc-eremini, ye might or could be taught. Doc-ērentur, they might or could be taught.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperf. Tense.

Doc-ēri, to be taught.

The Participle of the Future in dus.

Doc-endus, to be taught.

II. *The Participle of the Preter Tense.*

Doct-us, taught, or that has been taught.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Doct-us sum or fui, I have been taught. Doct-us es or fuisti, thou hast been taught. Doct-us est or fuit, he hath been taught. Plur. Doct-i sumus or fuimus, we have been taught. Doct-i estis or fuistis, ye have been taught. Doct-i sunt or fuerunt or fuere, they have been taught.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Doct-us eram or fuëram, I had been taught. Doct-us eras or fuëras, thou hadst been taught. Doct-us erat or fuërat, he had been taught. Plur. Doct-i eiāmus or fuerāmus, we had been taught. Doct-i erātis or fuerātis, ye had been taught. Doct-i erant or fuërant, they had been taught.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Doct-us sim or fuërim, I might or could have been taught. Doct-us sis or fuëris, thou mightst or couldst have been taught. Doct-us sit or fuërit, he might or could have been taught. Plur. Doct-i simus or fuerīmus, we might or could have been taught. Doct-i sitis or fueritis, ye might or could have been taught. Doct-i sint or fuërint, they might or could have been taught.

Potential Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Doct-us essem or fuissem, altho' I had been taught. Quamvis Doct-us esses or fuisses, altho' thou hadst been taught. Quamvis Doct-us esset or fuisset, altho' he had been taught. Plur. Quamvis Doct-i essemus or fuissēmus, altho' we had been taught. Quamvis Doct-i esētis or fuissētis, altho' ye had been taught. Quamvis Doct-i essent or fuissent, altho' they had been taught.

Potential Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm Doct-us ero or fuëro, when I shall have been taught. Cūm Doct-us eris or fuëris, when thou shalt have been taught. Cūm Doct-us erit or fuërit, when he shall have been taught. Plur. Cūm Doct-i erīmus or fuerīmus, when we shall have been taught. Cūm Doct-i eritis or fueritis, when ye shall have been taught. Cūm Doct-i erunt or fuërint, when they shall have been taught.

Infin. Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Doct-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been taught.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Doct-um iri or doc-endum-esse, to be taught hereafter.

The Pattern of Verbs Passive in or of the Third Conjugation.

Leg-or lect-us sum or fui, *to be read. Pass. third Conjugation.*

I. Leg-or leg-ēbar leg-ar leg-ēre leg-itur leg-ar leg-ērer leg-i leg-endus.

II. Lect-us sum or fui lectus-eram or fuēram lect-us sim or fuērim lect-us essem or fuisset lect-us ero or fuēro lect-um esse or fuisse lect-um iri or leg-endum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-or, *I am read.* Leg-ēris or Leg-ēre, *thou art read.* Leg-itur, *he is read.* Plur. Leg-imur, *we are read.* Leg-imini, *ye are read.* Leg-untur, *they are read.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ēbar, *I was read.* Leg-ebāris or Leg-ēbare, *thou wast read.* Leg-ebātur, *he was read.* Plur. Leg-ebāmur, *we were read.* Leg-ebamini, *ye were read.* Leg-ebantur, *they were read.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Leg-ar, *I shall or will be read.* Leg-ēris or Leg-ere, *thou shalt or wilt be read.* Leg-ētor, *he shall or will be read.* Plur. Leg-ēmur, *we shall or will be read.* Leg-emini, *ye shall or will be read.* Leg-entur, *they shall or will be read.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Leg-ēre Leg-itur, *be thou read.* Leg-ātur Leg-itor, *let him be read.* Plur. Leg-amur, *let us be read.* Leg-imini Leg-iminor, *be ye read.* Leg-antur Leg-untor, *let them be read.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Leg-ar, *I may or can be read.* Leg-āris or Leg-āre, *thou mayst or canst be read.* Leg-ātur, *he may or can be read.* Plur. Leg-āmur, *we may or can be read.* Leg-amini, *ye may or can be read.* Leg-antur, *they may or can be read.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Leg-ērer, *I might or could be read.* Leg-erērīs or Leg-erēre, *thou mightst or couldst be read.* Leg-erētur, *he might or could be read.* Plur. Leg-crēmur, *we might or could be read.* Leg-eremini, *ye might or could be read.* Leg-ērentur, *they might or could be read.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimper. Tense.

Leg-i, *to be read.*

The Participle of the Future in dus.

Leg-endus, *to be read.*

II. The

II. *The Participle of the Preter Tense.*

Lect-us, read, or that has been read.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Lect-us sum or fui, I have been read. Lect-us es or fuisti, thou hast been read. Lect-us est or fuit, he has been read. Pl. Lect-i fumus or fuimus, we have been read. Lect-i estis or fuistis, ye have been read. Lect-i sunt or fuērunt or fuēre, they have been read.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Lect us eram or fuēram, I had been read. Lect-us eras or fuēras, thou hadst been read. Lect-us erat or fuērat, he had been read. Plur. Lect-i erāmus or fuerāmus, we had been read. Lect-i erātis, or fuerātis, ye had been read. Lect-i erant or fuērant, they had been read.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Lect-us sim or fuērim, I might or could have been read. Lect-us sis or fuēris, thou mightst or couldst have been read. Lect-us sit or fuērit, he might or could have been read. Plur. Lect-i simus or fuerimus, we might or could have been read. Lecti sitis or fueritis, ye might or could have been read. Lect-i sint or fuērint, they might or could have been read.

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Lect-us essem or fuissem, altho' I had been read. Quamvis Lect-us esses or fuisses, although thou hadst been read. Quamvis Lect-us esset or fuisset, although he had been read. Plur. Quamvis Lect-i essemus or fuissemus, although we had been read. Quamvis Lect-i essetis or fuissetis, although ye had been read. Quamvis Lect-i essent or fuissent, although they had been read.

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cū Lect-us ero or fuēro, when I shall have been read. Cū Lect-us eris or fuēris, when thou shalt have been read. Cū Lect-us erit or fuērit, when he shall have been read. Plur. Cū Lect-i erimus or fuerimus, when we shall have been read. Cū Lect-i eritis or fueritis, when ye shall have been read. Cū Lect-i erunt or fuērint, when they shall have been read.

Infinitive Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Lect-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been read.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Lect-um iri or legendum esse, to be read hereafter

An example of Verbs Passive in ior of the Fourth Conjugation.

Audi-or audīt-us sum or fui, *to be heard.* Pass. 4th Conjugation.

I. Aud-ior aud-iēbar aud-iar aud-īre aud-ītor aud-iar aud-īrer aud-īri aud-iendus.

II. Audīt-us sum or fui audīt-us eram or fuēram audit-us sim or fuērim audit-us essem or fuisset audit-us ero or fuēro audit-um esse or fuisse audit-um iri or audien-dum esse.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-ior, *I am heard.* Aud-īris or Aud-īre, *thou art heard.* Aud-itur, *he is heard.* Plur. Aud-īmur, *we are heard.* Aud-imīni, *ye are heard.* Aud-iuntur, *they are heard.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aud-iēbar, *I was heard.* Aud-iebāris or Aud-iebāre, *thou wast heard.* Aud-iebātur, *he was heard.* Plur. Aud-iebāmur, *we were heard.* Aud-iebāmini, *ye were heard.* Aud-iebantur, *they were heard.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Aud-iar, *I shall or will be heard.* Aud-iēris or Aud-iēre, *thou shalt or wilt be heard.* Aud-iētur, *he shall or will be heard.* Plur. Aud-iēmur, *we shall or will be heard.* Aud-iemīni, *ye shall or will be heard.* Aud-ientur, *they shall or will be heard.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Aud-īre aud-ītor, *be thou heard.* Aud-iātur aud-ītor, *let him be heard.* Plur. Aud-iāmur, *let us be heard.* Aud-imīni aud-imīnor, *be ye heard.* Aud-iantur aud-iuntor, *let them be heard.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-iar, *I may or can be heard.* Aud-iāris or Aud-iāre, *thou mayst or canst be heard.* Aud-iātur, *he may or can be heard.* Plur. Aud-iāmur, *we may or can be heard.* Aud-iamīni, *ye may or can be heard.* Aud-iantur, *they may or can be heard.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aud-īrer, *I might or could be heard.* Aud-irēris or Aud-irēre, *thou mightst or couldst be heard.* Aud-irētur, *he might or could be heard.* Plur. Aud-irēmur, *we might or could be heard.* Aud-iremīni, *ye might or could be heard.* Aud-irentur, *they might or could be heard.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Aud-iri, *to be heard.*

*The Participle of the Future in dus.**Aud-iendus, to be heard.**II. The Participle of the Preter Tense.**Audīt-us, heard.**Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. Audīt-us sum or fui, I have been heard. Audīt-us es or fuisti, thou hast been heard. Audīt-us est or fuit, he has been heard. Plur. Audīt-i sumus or fuimus, we have been heard. Audīt-i estis or fuistis, ye have been heard. Audīt-i sunt or fuerunt or fuere, they have been heard.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Audīt-us, eram or fuēram, I had been heard. Audīt-us eras or fuēras, thou hadst been heard. Audīt-us erat or fuērat, he had been heard. Plur. Audīt-i erāmus or fuerāmus, we had been heard. Audīt-i erātis or fuerātis, ye had been heard. Audīt-i erant or fuērant, they had been heard.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Audit-us sim or fuērim, I might or could have been heard. Audit-us sis or fuēris, thou mightst or couldst have been heard. Audit-us sit or fuērit, he might or could have been heard. Plur. Audit-i simus or fuerīmus, we might or could have been heard. Audit-i sitis or fueritis, ye might or could have been heard. Audit-i sint or fuerint, they might or could have been heard.

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Audit-us essem or fuissem, altho' I had been heard. Quamvis Audit-us esses or fuisses, altho' thou hadst been heard. Quamvis Audit-us esset or fuisset, altho' he had been heard. Plur. Quamvis Audit-i essemus or fuissemus, altho' we had been heard. Quamvis Audit-i essetis or fuissetis, altho' ye had been heard. Quamvis Audit-i essent or fuissent, altho' they had been heard.

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cūm Audit-us ero or fuēro, when I shall have been heard. Cūm Audit-us eris or fuēris, when thou shalt have been heard. Cūm Audit-us erit or fuērit, when he shall have been heard. Plur. Cūm Audit-i erimus or fuerīmus, when we shall have been heard. Cūm Audit-i eritis or fueritis, when ye shall have been heard. Cūm Audit-i erunt or fuerint, when they shall have been heard.

*Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.**Audit-um esse or fuisse, to have or had been heard.**Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.**Audit-um iri or Aud-iendum esse, to be heard hereafter.*

The Formation of a Deponent.

Imīt or imit-ātus sum, *to imitate*. Dep. 1 Con.

I. Imīt-or imit-ābar imit-ābor imit-āre imit-ātor imit-er imit-ārer imit-ari imit-andi imit-ando imit-andum imīt-ans imit andus.

II. Imitāt us sum *or* fui imitāt-us eram *or* fuēram imitāt-us sim *or* fuērim imitātus essem *or* fuisset imitātus ero *or* fuēro imitāt-um esse *or* fuisse imitāt-um iri *or* imit-andum esse imitat-ūrus imitat-ūrum esse.

Note 1. *Deponents differ not from Passives in their Latin Formation, excepting that they have the Gerunds, and the Participles of the Present and Future in rus.*

2. *The Signification in English is the same that is given in the Formation of Verbs Active.*

3. *Such Deponents as have a Neutral Signification have no Participle in dus, nor the Passive Future in um iri.*

With these Directions we refer the Learner to the foregoing Schemes for the Formation at large, and shall only point out a short Specimen of each Conjugation.

Ver-eor verīt-us sum, *to fear*. Dep. 2 Conj.

I. Ver-eor ver-ēbar ver-ēbor ver-ēre ver-ētor ver-ear ver-ērer ver-ēri ver-endi ver-endo ver-endum ver-ens ver-endus.

II. Verīt-us verīt-us sum *or* fui verīt-us eram *or* fuēram verīt-us sim *or* fuērim verīt-us essem *or* fuisset verīt-us ero *or* fuēro verīt-um esse *or* fuisse verīt-um iri *or* ver-endum esse verit-ūrus verit-ūrum esse.

Ut-or uf-us sum, *to use*. Dep. 3 Conj.

I. Ut-or ut-ēbar, ut-ar ut-ēre ut-ītor ut-ar ut-ērer ut-i ut-endi ut-endo ut-endum ut-ens ut-endus.

II. Uf-us uf-us sum *or* fui uf-us eram *or* fuēram uf us sim *or* fuērim uf-us essem *or* fuisset uf-us ero *or* fuēro uf-um esse *or* fuisse uf-um iri *or* uf-endum esse uf-ūrus uf-ūrum esse.

Larg-ior largīt-us sum, *to bestow*. Dep. 4 Conj.

I. Larg-ior larg-iēbar larg-iar larg-īre larg-ītor larg-iar larg-īrer larg-īri larg-iendi larg-iendo larg-iendum larg-icens larg-iendus.

II Largīt-us largīt-us sum *or* fui largit-us eram *or* fuēram largīt-us sim *or* fuērim largīt-us essem *or* fuisset largīt-us ero *or* fuēro largīt-um esse *or* fuisse largīt-um iri *or* largien-dum esse largit-ūrus largit-ūrum esse.

C H A P. VII.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The irregular Verbs are commonly reckoned eight, viz. Sum, Eo, Queo, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero, and Fio, with their Compounds.

Note 1. *That no Verbs are Irregular in the second Theme, or the third.*

2. *That what Persons are here left out, and not expressly said to be wanting, are regular, and may be formed by the Scheme aforegoing.*

Possūm potui, Supinis caret, *to may or can be able.* Neut.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Possūm, *I am able.* Potes, *thou art able.* Potest, *he is able.*

Plur. Possūmus, *we are able.* Potestis, *ye are able.* Possunt, *they are able.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Poteram, *I was able.* Poteras, *thou wast able.* Poterat, *he was able.* Plur. Poterāmus, *we were able.* Poterātis, *ye were able.* Poterant, *they were able.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Potero, *I shall or will be able.* Poteris, *thou shalt or wilt be able.* Poterit, *he shall or will be able.* Plur. Poterimus, *we shall or will be able.* Poteritis, *ye shall or will be able.* Poterunt, *they shall or will be able.*

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Possim, *I may be able.* Possis, *thou mayst be able.* Possit, *he may be able.* Plur. Possimus, *we may be able.* Possitis, *ye may be able.* Possint, *they may be able.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Possem, *I might be able.* Posses, *thou mightst be able.* Posset, *he might be able.* Plur. Possēmus, *we might be able.* Possētis, *ye might be able.* Possent, *they might be able.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperf. Tense.

Posse, *to be able.*

The Gerunds and Participles are wanting.

Potens potentis, *able, is a Noun Adjective.*

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Potui, *I have been able.* Potuisti, *thou hast been able.* Potuit, *he hath been able.* *Plur.* Potuimus, *we have been able.* Potuistis, *ye have been able.* Potuerunt or potuere, *they have been able.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Potueram, *I had been able.* Potueras, *thou hadst been able, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Potuerim, *I might or could have been able.* Potueris, *thou mightst or couldst have been able, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Potuissem, *altho' I had been able.* Quamvis Potuisses, *altho' thou hadst been able, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cum Potuero, *when I shall have been able.* Cum Potueris, *when thou shalt have been able, &c.*

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Potuisse, *to have or had been able, &c.*

Prosum profui profuturus, to profit.**A Verb Neuter Irregular.****Indicative Mood, Present Tense.**

Sing. Prosum, *I profit.* Prodes, *thou profitest.* Prodest, *he profiteth.* *Plur.* Prosumus, *we profit.* Prodestis, *ye profit.* Profunt, *they profit.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Proderam, *I did profit.* Proderas, *thou didst profit.* Proderat, *he did profit.* *Plur.* Proderamus, *we did profit.* Proderatis, *ye did profit.* Proderant, *they did profit.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Prodero, *I shall or will profit.* Proderis, *thou shalt or wilt profit.* Proderit, *he shall or will profit.* *Plur.* Proderimus, *we shall or will profit.* Proderitis, *ye shall or will profit.* Proderunt, *they shall or will profit.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Prosis prodes prodesto, *profit thou.* Prosit prodesto, *let him profit.* *Plur.* Prosumus, *let us profit.* Prositis prodeste prodestote, *profit ye.* Prosent profunto, *let them profit.*

Potential

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Prosim, *I may or can profit.* Prosis, *thou mayst or canst profit.* Profit, *he may or can profit.* *Plur.* Prosimus, *we may or can profit.* Prosit, *ye may or can profit.* Profint, *they may or can profit.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Prodessem, *I might or could profit.* Prodesse, *thou mightst or couldst profit.* Prodesset, *he might or could profit.* *Plur.* Prodessemus, *we might or could profit.* Prodessetis, *ye might or could profit.* Prodescent, *they might or could profit.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Prodesse, *to profit.*

The Gerunds and Participles are wanting.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Profui, *I have profited.* Profuisti, *thou hast profited.* Profuit, *he has profited, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Profuëram, *I had profited.* Profuëras, *thou hadst profited.* Profuërat, *he had profited, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Profuërim, *I might or could have profited.* Profuëris, *thou mightst or couldst have profited, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Profuissem, *altho' I had profited.* Quamvis Profuisses, *altho' thou hadst profited.* Quamvis profuisset, *altho' he had profited, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cùm Profuëro, *when I shall have profited.* Cùm Profuëris, *when thou shalt have profited.* Cùm Profuërit, *when he shall have profited, &c.*

Infin. Mood, Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.

Profuisse, *to have or had profited.*

A Participle of the Future in rus.

Profuturus, *to profit, or about to profit.*

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Profuturum, *to profit hereafter.*

Volo volui, to be willing ; the Supines are wanting ; a Verb Neut. Irregular of the third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Volo, I am willing. Vis, thou art willing. Vult, he is willing. *Plur.* Volūmus, we are willing. Vultis, ye are willing. Volunt, they are willing.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Volēbam, I was willing. Volēbas, thou wast willing. Volēbat, he was willing. *Plur.* Volebāmus, we were willing, &c.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Volam, I shall be willing. Voles, thou shalt be willing. Volet, he shall be willing, &c.

The Imperative Mood is wanting.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Velim, I may be willing. Velis, thou mayst be willing. Velit, he may be willing. *Plur.* Velīmus, we may be willing. Velitis, ye may be willing. Velint, they may be willing.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Vellem, I might be willing. Velles, thou mightst be willing. Vellet, he might be willing. *Plur.* Vellēmus, we might be willing. Vellētis, ye might be willing. Vellent, they might be willing.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimper. Tense.

Velle, to be willing.

Gerunds.

Volendi, of being willing. Volendo, in being willing. Volendum, to be willing.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Volens, willing.

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Volui, I have been willing. Voluisti, thou hast been willing. Voluit, he has been willing, &c.

Indicative Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Voluēram, I had been willing. Voluēras, thou hadst been willing. Voluērat, he had been willing, &c.

Potential Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Voluēram, I might or could have been willing. Voluēris, thou mightst or couldst have been willing. Voluērit, he might or could have been willing, &c.

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Quamvis Voluissē, altho' I had been willing. Quamvis Voluisses, altho' thou hadst been willing. Quamvis Voluisset, altho' he had been willing, &c.

Subjunctive Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Cū Voluero, when I shall have been willing. Cū Volueris, when thou shalt have been willing. Cū Voluerit, when he shall have been willing, &c.

Infin. Mood, Preterperfect and Preterpluper. Tense.

Voluisse, to have or had been willing.

Nolo nōlui, to be unwilling ; the Supines are wanting ; a Verb. Neut. Irregular, of the third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Nolo, I am unwilling. Nonvis, thou art unwilling. Nonvult, he is unwilling. *Plur.* Nolumus, we are unwilling. Nonvultis, ye are unwilling. Nolunt, they are unwilling.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Nolēbam, I was unwilling. Nolēbas, thou wast unwilling. Nolēbat, he was unwilling.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Nolum, I shall or will be unwilling. Noles, thou shalt or wilt be unwilling. Nolet, he shall or will be unwilling, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Noli nolito, be thou unwilling.

Plur. Nolite nolitote, be ye unwilling.

The other Persons are wanting.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Nolim, I may be unwilling. Nolis, thou mayst be unwilling. Nolit, he may be unwilling. *Plur.* Nolumus, we may be unwilling. Nolitis, ye may be unwilling. Nolint, they may be unwilling.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Nollem, I might be unwilling. Nolles, thou mightst be unwilling. Nollet, he might be unwilling. *Plur.* Noliemus, we might be unwilling. Nollētis, ye might be unwilling. Nollent, they might be unwilling.

Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nolle, to be unwilling.

Gerunds.

Gerunds.

Nolendi, of being unwilling. Nolendo, in being unwilling. Nolendum, to be unwilling.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Nolens, unwilling.

The Second Theme is all regular.

Nolui Noluëram Noluërim Noluissē Noluëro Noluissē.

Malo malui, to be more willing; the Supines are wanting, a Verb Neut. irregular, of the third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Malo, I had rather. Mavis, thou hadst rather. Mavult, he had rather. Plur. Malumus, we had rather. Mavultis, ye had rather. Malunt, they had rather.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Malëbam, I was more willing. Malëbas, thou wast more willing. Malëbat, he was more willing, &c.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Malam, I shall be more willing. Males, thou shalt be more willing. Malet, he shall be more willing, &c.

*The Imperative Mood is wanting.**Potential Mood, Present Tense.*

Sing. Malim, I may be more willing. Malis, thou mayst be more willing. Malit, he may be more willing. Plur. Malimus, we may be more willing. Malitis, ye may be more willing. Malint, they may be more willing.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Mallem, I might be more willing. Malles, thou mightst be more willing. Mallet, he might be more willing. Plur. Mallëmus, we might be more willing. Mallëtis, ye might be more willing. Mallet, they might be more willing.

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperf. Tense.

Malle, to be more willing.

Malens is not used.

The Second Theme is all regular, viz.

Malui Maluëram Maluërim Maluissē Maluëro Maluissē.

Edo edi esum or esum, to eat ; a Verb Active of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Edo, I eat. Edis or es, thou eatest. Edit or est, he eateth. Plur. Edimus, we eat. Editis or estis, ye eat. Edunt, they eat.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Edēbam, I was eating. Edēbas, thou wast eating. Edēbat, he was eating, &c.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Edam, I shall or will eat. Edes, thou shalt or wilt eat, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Es esto or ede edito, eat thou. Edat esto or edito, let him eat. Plur. Edāmus, let us eat. Edite editote or este estote, eat ye. Edant edunto, let them eat.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Edam, I may or can eat. Edas, thou mayst or canst eat, &c.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Edērem or essem, I might or could eat. Edēres or esses, thou mightst or couldst eat. Edēret or esset, he might or could eat. Plur. Ederēmus or essēmus, we might or could eat. Ederētis or essētis, ye might or could eat. Edērent or essent, they might or could eat.

Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Edere or esse, to eat.

Gerunds.

Edendi, of eating. Edendo, in eating. Edendum, to eat.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Edens, eating.

The Second Theme is all regular, viz.

Edi Edēram Edērim Edissem Edēro Edisse.

The Supines.

Esum or esum, to eat. Esu or estu, to be eaten.

The Participle of the Future in rus.

Esurus or esturus esse, to eat, or about to eat.

Infinitive Mood, Future Tense.

Esurum or esturum esse, to eat hereafter.

Fero tuli latum, to bear, or suffer ; a Verb Active of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Fero, *I bear.* Fers, *thou bearest.* Fert, *he beareth.* Plur. Ferimus, *we bear.* Fertis, *ye bear.* Ferunt, *they bear.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferēbam, *I was bearing.* Ferēbas, *thou wast bearing, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Feram, *I shall or will bear.* Feres, *thou shalt or wilt bear.* Feret, *he shall or will bear.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Fer ferto, *bear thou.* Ferat ferto, *let him bear.* Plur. Ferāmus, *let us bear.* Ferte fertōte, *bear ye.* Ferant ferunto, *let them bear.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Feram, *I may or can bear.* Feras, *thou mayst or canst bear, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferrem, *I might or could bear.* Ferres, *thou mightst or couldst bear.* Ferret, *he might or could bear.* Plur. Ferrēmus, *we might or could bear.* Ferrētis, *ye might or could bear.* Ferrent, *they might or could bear.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Ferre, *to bear.*

Gerunds.

Ferendi, *of bearing.* Ferendo, *in bearing.* Ferendum, *to bear.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Ferens, *bearing.*

The Second and Third Themes are all regular, viz.

Tuli tulēram tulērim tulissem tulēro tulisse latum latu latūrus latūrum esse.

Feror latus sum, to be born, or suffered ; a Verb Passive of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Feror, *I am born.* Ferris or ferre, *thou art born.* Fertur, *he is born.* Plur. Ferimur, *we are born.* Ferimini, *ye are born.* Feruntur, *they are born.*

Indicative

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferēbar, *I was born.* Ferebāris or ferebāre, *thou wast born.* Ferebātur, *he was born, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Ferar, *I shall be born.* Ferēris or ferēre, *thou shalt be born, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Ferre fertor, *be thou born.* Ferātur fertor, *let him be born.* Plur. Ferāmur, *let us be born.* Ferimīni ferimīnor, *be ye born.* Ferantur feruntor, *let them be born.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Ferar, *I may or can be born.* Ferāris or ferāre, *thou mayst or canst be born, &c.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ferrer. *I might or could be born.* Ferrēris or ferrēre, *thou mightst or couldst be born.* Ferrētur, *he might or could be born.* Plur. Ferrēmur, *we might or could be born.* Ferremīni, *ye might or could be born.* Ferrentur, *they might or could be born.*

Infin. Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Ferri, *to be born.*

The other Tenses are regular, according to the Conjugation of Passives, viz.

Latus sum or fui latus eram or fuēram latus sim or fuērim latus essem or fuisset latus ero or fuēro latum esse or fuisse latum iri or ferendum esse.

Fio factus sum, to be made ; a Verb Neut. Passive of the Fourth Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Fio, *I am made.* Fis, *thou art made.* Fit, *he is made.* Plur. Fimus, *we are made.* Fitis, *ye are made.* Fiunt, *they are made.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Fiēbam, *I was made.* Fiēbas, *thou wast made.* Fiēbat, *he was made, &c.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Fiam, *I shall or will be made.* Fies, *thou shalt or wilt be made.* Fiet, *he shall or will be made, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Fito, *be thou made.* Fiat fito, *let him be made.* Plur. Fiamus,

mus, *let us be made.* Fite fitōte, *be ye made.* Fiant funto, *let them be made.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Fiam, *I may or can be made.* Fias, *thou mayst or canst be made.* Fiat, *he may or can be made.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Fiērem, *I might or could be made.* Fiēres, *thou mightst or couldst be made.* Fiēret, *he might or could be made.* Plur. Fiērēmus, *we might or could be made.* Fiērētis, *ye might or could be made.* Fiērent, *they might or could be made.*

Infinitive Mood, Pres. and Preterimper. Tense.

Fiēri, *to be made.*

The Gerunds and Participles in ens are wanting.

The Particip'e of the Future in dus.

Faciendus, *to be made.*

The Second Theme is regular, viz.

Factus sum *or* fui factus eram *or* fuēram factus sim *or* fuērīn factus essem *or* fuīssēm factus ero *or* fuēro factum esse *or* fuīssē factum iri *or* faciendum esse.

N. 1. Dico *makes* dic *in the Imperative Mood, for* dice ; *and* duco *makes* duc, *for* duce.

2. *There are twelve Verbs in io of the third Conjugation that have i extraordinary in their endings, in every Tense, where the fourth Conjugation has ī, or i before a Vowel.*

Facio feci factum, to do ; a Verb Active of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Facio, *I do.* Facis, *thou dost.* Facit, *he doth.* Plur. Facīmus, *we do.* Facītis, *ye do.* Faciunt, *they do.*

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Faciēbam, *I was doing.* Faciēbas, *thou wast doing.* Faciēbat, *he was doing.* Plur. Faciēbāmus, *we were doing.* Faciēbātis, *ye were doing.* Faciēbant, *they were doing.*

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Faciam, *I shall or will do.* Facies, *thou shalt or wilt do.* Faciet, *he shall or will do.* Plur. Faciēmus, *we shall or will do.* Faciētis, *ye shall or will do.* Facient, *they shall or will do.*

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Fac facito, *do thou.* Faciat facito *let him do.* *Plur.* Faciāmus, *let us do.* Facite facitote, *do ye.* Faciant faciunto, *let them do.*

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Faciam, *I may or can do.* Facias, *thou mayst or canst do.* Faciat, *he may or can do.* *Plur.* Faciāmus, *we may or can do.* Faciātis, *ye may or can do.* Faciant, *they may or can do.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Facērem, *I might or could do.* Facēres, *thou mightst or couldst do.* Facēret, *he might or could do &c.*

Infinitive Mood, Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Facere, *to do.*

Gerunds.

Faciendi, *of doing.* Faciendo, *in doing.* Faciendum, *to do.*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Faciens, *doing.*

The Second Theme is all regular, viz.

Feci feceram fecerim fecissem fecero fecisse.

The Third Theme.

Factum factu facturus facturum esse.

Orior ortus sum, to rise ; a Verb Deponent of the Third Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Orior orire, *thou risest.* Oritur, *he riseth.*

Plur. Orimur, *we rise.*

Potior potitus sum, to enjoy ; a Verb Deponent of the Fourth Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Potior, *I enjoy.* Potēris or potēre & potīris or potīre, *thou enjoyest.* Potitur & potitur, *he enjoys.* *Plur.* Potimur & Potimur, *we enjoy.* Potimini, *ye enjoy.* Potiuntur, *they enjoy.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Potērer, *I might or could enjoy.* Poterēris or poterēre, *thou mightst or couldst enjoy.* Poterētur, *he might or could enjoy.* *Plur.* Poterēmur, *we might or could enjoy.* Poteremini, *ye might or could enjoy.* Poterentur, *they might or could enjoy.*

Eo ivi itum, to go; a Verb Neuter Irregular of the Fourth Conjugation.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Eo, I go. Is, thou goest. It, he goeth. *Plur.* Imus, we go. Itis, ye go. Eunt, they go.

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ibam, I was going. Ibas, thou wast going. Ibat, he was going. *Plur.* Ibāmus, we were going. Ibātis, ye were going. Ibant, they were going.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

Sing. Ibo, I shall or will go. Ibis, thou shalt or wilt go. Ibit, he shall or will go. *Plur.* Ibimus, we shall or will go. Ibitis, ye shall or will go. Ibunt, they shall or will go.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. I ito go thou. Eat ito, let him go. *Plur.* Eāmus, let us go. Itē itōte, go ye. Eant eunto, let them go.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. Eam, I may or can go. Eas, thou mayst or canst go. Eat, he may or can go. *Plur.* Eāmus, we may or can go. Eātis, ye may or can go. Eant, they may or can go.

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Irem, I might or could go. Ires, thou mightst or couldst go. Iret, he might or could go. *Plur.* Irēmus, we might or could go. Irētis, ye might or could go. Irent, they might or could go.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense.

Ire, to go.

Gerunds.

Eundi, of going. Eundo, in going. Eundum, to go.

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Iens, Gen. Euntis, going.

So are formed all the Compounds of eo; as also queo, to be able, and veneo, to be sold, saving that queo is not used in the Imperative Mood, and both of them want the Participle of the Present Tense.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Impersonal and Defective Verbs.

DELECTAT. delectavit, *it delighteth*. Imperf. Act. 1 Conj.

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense, Delectat, *it delighteth*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Delectabat, *it did delight*.

Future Tense, Delectabit, *it shall or will delight*.

Imperative Mood, Delectet, *let it delight*.

Potential Mood, Present Tense, Delectet, *it may delight*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Delectaret, *it might delight*.

Infinitive Mood, Present Tense, Delectare, *to delight*.

Note, Most Impersonal Verbs want the Gerunds and the Participle of the Present Tense.

II. Indic. Preter. Tense, Delectavit, *it has delighted*.

Preterpluperfect Tense, Delectaverat, *it had delighted*.

Potent. Mood, Preterper. Tense, Delectaverit, *it might have delighted*.

Preterpluperfect Tense, Si delectavisset, *if it had delighted*

Future Tense, Cum delectaverit, *when it shall have delighted*.

Infin. Mood, Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense, Delectavisse, *to have or had delighted*.

STUDETUR Studitum, *they study*. Imperf. Pass. 2 Conj.

I. Ind. Pres. Tense, Studetur, *they study*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Studebatur, *they were studying*.

Future Tense, Studebitur, *they shall study*.

Imperative Mood, Studeatur studetor, *let them be studying*.

Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense, Cum studeatur, *seeing they study*.

Preterimperfect Tense, Cum studeretur, *seeing they did study*.

II. Ind. Preterp Tense, Studitum est or fuit, *they have studied*.

Preterpluperfect Tense, Studitum erat or fuerat, *they had studied*.

Subj. Preterperf. Tense, Cum Studitum sit or fuerit, *seeing they have studied*.

Preterplu. Tense, Si Studitum esset or fuisset, *if they had studied*.

Future Tense, Cum Studitum erit or fuerit, *when they shall have studied*

Note, That the Impersonals Passive may have the Signification of any other Person as well as the third Person Plural, if it be expressed after it in the Ablative Case with the Preposition à.

AIO, *to say, to affirm* Def. 3 Conj.

Indic. Present Tense, S Aio, *I say* Ais, *thou sayest*. Ait, *he saith*.

P. Aiunt, *they say*.

Indicative

Indicative Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Aiēbam, *I did say.* Aiēbas, *thou didst say.* Aiēbat, *he did say.* *Plur.* Aiebāmus, *we did say.* Aiebātis, *ye did say.* Aiēbant, *they did say.*

Imperative Mood.

Ai, say thou.

Potential Mood, Present Tense.

S. Aias, *thou mayst say.* Aiat, *he may say.*

P. Aiāmus, *we may say.* Aiant, *they may say,*

The Participle of the Present Tense.

Aiens, saying.

AUSIM, *to dare.*

Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

S. Si Aufim, *if I dare.* Si Aufis, *if thou darest.* Si Aufit, *if he dare.*

P. Si Aufint *if they dare.*

SALVE, *Good morrow, God save thee.* Def. 2 Conj.

Ind. Future Tense, Salvēbis, God save thee.

Imper Mood, S. Salve Salvēto *God save thee.*

P. Salvēte Salvētōte, *God save ye.*

Infin. Mood, Salvēre, to be safe or well.

AVE, *hail.*

Imper. Mood, S. Ave Avēto, *God speed you.*

P. Avēte Avetōte, *all hail, God speed ye.*

CEDO, *give, tell, reach hither.*

Imper. Mood, S. Cedo *give or tell thou.* *P.* Cedite, *give or tell ye.*

FAXO, *to grant.*

Potential Mood, Future Tense, S. Faxo, *I'll do it.* Faxim, * *I would do it.* Faxis, *thou mayst grant.* Faxit, *he may grant.* *P.* Dii Faxint, *the Gods grant.*

* Faxim and Faxo are used instead of Fecerim and Fecero.

FOREM, *to be.*

Potential Mood, Preterimperfect Tense.

S. Forem, *I might be.* Fores, *thou mightst be.* Foret, *he might be.*

P. Forent *they might be.*

Infinitive Mood, Fore, to be hereafter.

QUÆSO, *to pray or beseech.*

S. Quæso, *I pray.* *P.* Quæsumus, *we pray.*

INQUIO,

INQUIO, *to say*, Def. 3 Conj.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

S. Inquo, or Inquam, *I say*. Inquis, *thou sayest*. Inquit, *he saith*.

P. Inquimus, *we say*. Inquiunt, *they say*:

Indicative Mood, Preterperfect Tense.

S. Inquisti, *thou hast said*. Inquit, *he has said*.

Indicative Mood, Future Tense.

S. Inquies *thou shalt say*. Inquiet, *he shall say*.

Imper Mood, Inque Inquito, *say thou*.

Potential Mood, Present Tense. S. Inquiat, *he may say*.

A Participle of the Present Tense, Inquiens, *saying*.

VALE *farewell, adieu*.

Indicative Mood Future Tense, Valēbis, *fare thou well*.

Imperative Mood, S. Vale Valetō, *farewell*.

P. Valēte Valetōte, *fare ye well*.

Infinitive Mood, Valēre, *to be well*.

DEFIT, *it is wanting*.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense, Defit *it is wanting*.

Future Tense, Defiet, *it will be wanting*.

Potential Mood, Present Tense, Defiat, *it may be wanting*.

Infinitive Mood, Defiēri, *to be wanting, to fall short*.

OVAT, *he rejoices*. Ovans, *triumphing*.

MEMENTO Memini, *to remember*.

Imperative Mood, S. Memento, *remember thou*. P. Mementote, *remember ye*.

The second Theme is perfect, as Memini, I remember. Meminēram, I did remember. Meminērim, I might have remembered. Meminissē, I had remembered. Meminēro, I shall remember. Meminisse, to remember.

In like manner, COEPI, I begin or began, and ODI, I hate, have not only the second Theme intire, but regular.

DOR, *I am given*; FOR, *I speak*; SCI, *know thou*; DER, *I may be given*; FER, *I may speak*: Also, FURO, *I rave*, are not found in Authors.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

There are three things especially to be considered in a Participle, viz. Time, Signification, and Declension.

I. The

I. The Tenses of Participles are three, the *Present*, *Preterite*, and *Future*.

Participles of the	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present} \\ \text{Preterite} \\ \text{Future} \end{array} \right\}$	Tense end in	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ns \\ tus, sus, xus. \\ rus, dus. \end{array} \right\}$
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II. The Signification of Participles is either *Active*, *Passive*, or *Neuter*, after the Manner of the Verbs from which they come.

Participles	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in } ns \text{ and } rus \text{ are generally } Active. \\ \text{in } dus \text{ always } Passive. \\ \text{in } tus, sus, xus, \text{ are generally } Passive; \text{ sometimes } \\ Active \text{ or } Common. \end{array} \right\}$
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III. All Participles are Adjectives; those which end in *ns* are of the *third Declension*; but all the rest are of the *First* and *Second*.

Of GERUNDS and SUPINES.

Gerunds and *Supines*, which, because of their near Relation to Verbs, are by some, properly called Participle Words, are a Sort of *Substantive* Nouns, expressing the Action of the Verb in general, or in particular. *Gerunds* are Substantives of the second Declension, and complete in all their Cases, except the *Vocative*. *Supines* are Substantives of the fourth Declension, having only two Cases, the Accusative in *um*, which makes the *first Supine*; and the Ablative in *u*, which makes the *last Supine*.

F I N I S.